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Election symbol case

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar) The Indian National Congress headed by K. Brahmananda Reddi will face the electorate in the assembly elections in Feb. with the party's eight-year-old symbol, "cow and calf."

Mrs. Indira Gandhi withdrew her appeal to the Supreme Court challenging the election commission's allotment of the symbol to the Congress pending her claim being substantiated after the assembly elections with documents and other evidence.

A constitution bench of the Supreme Court said she could come to it again after the Election Commission had finally disposed of her claim.

Buta Singh, General Secretary of Mrs. Gandhi's party, applied to the Election Commission a little later for the allotment of a common symbol, "a farmer with two bullocks," to the Congress (Conventionists) candidates in all the states going to the polls.

"Two bullocks with the yoke on" was the election symbol of the Congress for two decades until the great split on the eve of the 1971 general elections.

S.L. Shakdher, chief election commissioner, told Buta Singh that he will decide the application as early as possible.

AICC sources said the application would be opposed since the symbol sought by Mrs. Gandhi's party closely resembled the old Congress symbol frozen at the request of the Congress.

Satellite tested

New Delhi, Feb 10 (Samachar): Soviet and Indian scientists are satisfied with the tests conducted on the engineering models of the second Indian satellite which is expected to be put into orbit later this year.

In an interview to "Sovietland" U.R. Rao, Director of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Satellite Centre, Bungalore, and another scientist, Dr. K. Kasturirangan said "the project is on the threshold of undertaking the prototype model fabrication activity."

Called the satellite for earth observations (SEO), this will be the first satellite-based remote sensing experiment to be conducted by ISRO for the survey of natural resources in the country.

The two Indian scientists said that the SEO aims at conducting earth-observation experiments for obtaining scientific information on hydrology, forestry, oceanography and meteorology.

The second Indian satellite will weigh about 420 kg and orbit in space at an altitude of 520 km. The payloads for realizing the primary mission of the satellite includes a television camera system.

The scientists say that as per present plan, the satellite will be placed into a near circular orbit by a Soviet intercosmos rocket from a cosmodrome in the Soviet Union. Telemetry data will be collected at the Sriharikota and Ahmedabad stations in India. The Soviet Bears Lakeground station near Moscow will assist in the collection of data in the initial stages.

The scientists believe that the success of the second Indian satellite ether "Aryabhata" will be a major milestone in India's space program. Mr. Rao and Dr. Kasturirangan expect the Aryabhata to stay in space for at least another six or seven years.

Irish President honoured

New Delhi, Feb 9 (Samachar): Dr. Patrick J. Hillary, President of Ireland was conferred the honorary fellowship by the Indian Institute of Medical Sciences at the 16th annual convocation of the Institute held Friday.

The President, Sanjiva Reddy addressed the convocation and Raj Narain, Health Minister presided.

Mr. Hillary, a distinguished physician himself, said the independent India had made impressive strides in medical services. Indian doctors, he said occupied some important career posts in Irish hospitals and in general practice. A recent survey indicated that nearly ten per cent of the hospital doctor training posts in Ireland were occupied by Indian doctors.

In his address the President wished that the medical institutes on the pattern of AIIMS should be set up in Southern, Eastern and Western zones. He pleaded for rapid expansion of medical services in the rural areas advising the medicos to render their professional skill to the areas suffering from disease.

Chair in Multiculturalism

(Canadian Scene) — Dan Iannuzzi, chairman of the board of Daisons Press Ltd., Toronto, has announced that the company will spend a quarter of a million dollars to encourage the study of multiculturalism. The first chair will likely be at the University of Toronto in 1978, and then move to the University of Montreal in 1979, and in the following years, to each of the other Canadian provinces.

Cafik critizes Clark

Ottawa — The Minister of State for Multiculturalism, the Honourable Norman Cafik, has unequivocably rejected the Opposition Leader's suggestions that the Department of Multiculturalism be scrapped.

During the Christmas break Canadian Press conducted a 90 minute interview with Joe Clark at his parents' home in High River, Alberta. In the story, featured in the Toonto Star of Friday, December 30, 1977, Clark vowed to reorganize and trim the federal bureaucracy:

"He said he would take a hard look at abolishing the departments of Fitness and Amateur Sport, Multiculturalism, and Urban Affairs."

Mr. Cafik strongly criticized Clark's lack of understanding of the multiculturalism policy and on the television program "Spotlight on Ottawa" called Mr. Clark's idea "an absurdity"..."There are two building blocks of this nation and two concepts that are fundamental to holding this nation together" stated the Minister, "the concept of two official languages and the concept of Multiculturalism."

Canada is culturally diverse. "You can't look at this nation and think that it was built exclusively by English and French people, or that they make up this whole nation. A third of all Canadians come from backgrounds which are neither English nor French," noted the Minister.

In explaining the policy, Mr. Cafik stated: "Multiculturalism was not established to create a new kind of society, but to reflect the society which we already have. All of us built this nation, and it belongs to all of us, not only to two groups."

The Multiculturalism policy was announced in the House of Commons in 1971 and was supported by all political parties. The policy stemmed from a pragmatic realization of the cultural diversity of the nation. The government views this approach as the most suitable means of assuring the cultural freedom of all Canadians. Such a policy should help to break down discriminatory attitudes and cultural jealousies.

"Multiculturalism may well be the key to national unity," stressed the Minister. National Unity, if it is to mean anything in the deeply personal sense, must be founded on confidence in one's own individual indentity; out of this can grow respect for that of others and willingness to share ideas, attitudes and assumptions.

The Minister also rejected arguments that the multicultural policy was divisive. Those who are opposed to the multiculturalism policy do not understand the nature of Canada and would see Canada broken into cultural solitudes. We cannot have a cultural policy for Canadians of English origin, another for Canadians of French background, and yet another for our native citizens. Such an approach does not even take into account a large proportion of our population.

The Multiculturalism policy is based on the premise that no citizen or group of citizens is other than Canadian and all should be treated fairly. By not recognizing the legitimate contributions of all Canadians, regardless of their varying backgrounds, opponents of multiculturalism are forcing the division of the nation into a we-them structure. Multiculturalism can form the base of a society which is based on fair play for all.

The Minister regretted that Joe Clark hasn't yet fully recognized that we live in a free nation. "In a free nation", noted Mr. Cafik, "we do not have to reject our cultural traditions, our religion, our heritage or our family ties. Canada is a free land because we recognize that human beings can more fully achieve their own potential if they are free to retain their cultural backgorunds. Canada is also a better land because we encourage all Canadians to share their richness and vitality with all other Canadians. This is what multiculturalism means."

"Canada will be more united if all Canadians, regardless of their backgrounds, are free to integrate, not assimilate, into Canadian society while retaining and sharing their cultural richness and vitality," concluded Mr. Cafik.

Racism in schools

People of south Asian origin in Canada have been wondering what to do about racial discrimination in different ways. Some of the newspapers have been so derogatory in dealing with racial issues and reporting racial incidents. So you were wondering what to do. Here is a strategy that should help to some extent. All people of south Asian origin in a community should get together (Of course that is not too easy for our people!) and set a date to cancel subscription to the local derogatory newspaper, at least for a month or a few weeks. The longer the better. This will teach the editor a lesson. You do not patronise him to print nasty things about you.

The other problem many parents of south Asian origin, with young children attending school, face is that their young ones in their tender age, come home with tears in their eyes, imploring that they were called Paki or other racially slurring names, physically attacked etc. What to do? A strategy that I propose to tackle that problem is that people, of south Asian origin, in the community should plan together and set aside a week so that our children will boycott classes that week. We should serve the minister of educatioin of the province with a notice indicating that such and such dates our children will boycott school and stay home. Send copies of the letter to the local school board and to the principal of your child's school.

The law requires that school age children must attend school. If the same law can't afford protection for out young ones physically and guarantee their mental health from being tarnished and strained, I have very little respect for that law.

K.M. Abraham

U.N. homage to Gandhi

The United Nations on January 30 paid homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi on the 30th anniversary of his martyrdom.

At a meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, rich tributes were paid by African, Asian, Latin American and European delegations to his pioneering role in South Africa against the policy of racial discrimination practised by the minority Government of Pretoria. India was warmly praised for having made Apartheid an isue at the U.N. since its inception.

Transplantation device

New Delhi, Feb 10 (Samachar). An agricultural officer from Orissa has developed a simple mechanical device for transplantation of Paddy.

R.N. Mahapatra, demonstrated his rice transplanter at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) here.

The manually operated machine, weighing only sixteen K.G., is aimed to aid farmers growing high yielding varieites of paddy. One person operating its mechanical fingers, which pick up seedlings from an aluminium tray and plant them in the soil, can cover half an acre in eight hours. If produced on a mass scale, the machine should not cost more than Rs. 500, says Mr. Mahapatra.

Republic Day celebrated

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Millions of people gathered on both sides of the Rajpath and throughout the 10-mile route watched the 28th anniversary celebrations of the Indian Republic on January 26 with great enthusiasm. This was the first Republic Day celebrations under a non-congress govt.

A proud Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, standing upright in an open jeep drove through the Rajpath waving to the cheering crowd to the India Gate where he placed a wreath at the Amar Jawan Jyoti - memorial for the unknown soldiers - before the start of the ceremonial parade. During the last consecutive 12 years this function was carried out by the charming Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Shortly thereafter the President, Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, arrived in his ceremonial carriage drawn by six horses to be received by the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister. He took the salute as the contingents of the three services, police force, guns, tanks, tableaux, tribal dancers, school children, ex-service men and the rest filed past in the two-and a half hour show.

The guest of honour this year was the Irish President, Mr. Patrick Hillery and his wife. Among the distinguished guests were the Commanders-in-chief of the Polish Navy and the Swedish Air Force, diplomats and cabinet ministers.

The 1,300 school children in different groups and colourful costumes representing the government and private schools performed various exercises and marched to the tune of drums and won the longest applause. There were 16 children from different parts of the country decorated with awards for bravery mounted on elephants.

The Army contingent consisted of over 3,000 officers and men in 11 marching columns. The mechanised columns of the Army included seven Vijayanta tanks and which won fame in the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965, seven Russian T-55 tanks, 105 mm self-propelled Abbot guns and Indian field guns, lethal surface-to-air "Tiger Cat" missiles, and sophisticated communication equipment.

The Navy displayed a model of INS Vijaydurg, the model of aircraft carrier INS Vicrant and Naval armaments. The Air Force displayed the Indian-made Chetak helicopter modified for the battle-field, the tiny Gnat which proved its worth by downing Pakistani Sabre jets in 1965 and a modified version of Gnat called "Ajeet" made by India, besides other air equipment.

Then followed tableaux presented by various states representing their culture, developmental projects and festivals. The Kerala tableau depicted the Onam festival of the state. Folk dancers from 15 states also participated in the parade.

To crown it all, 28 Air Force planes in formation dipped in salute and flew past trailing the colors of the Indian national flag.

In a broadcast to the nation on the eve of the Republic Day, the President gave a call for resolute political will and determined administrative action to better the quality of life in the country.

He appealed to the people not to judge the present government hastily. "Let us rather take note of what has been achieved. It has restored to public life the essential attributes of a mature democracy," he reminded.

Mr. Reddy said for the first time since Independence, the country's political life was not dominated by one monolithic party. "Today men of good conscience, but with varying shades of political opinion, are working together for the good of the nation," he said.

The grand finale to the Republic Day celebrations was marked by the traditional Beating the Retreat ceremony at Vijay Chowk. The one-hour festivity of colour and music in which bands of the three services participated was witnessed by the President, Vice President, Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues diplomats and members of parliament.

The program ended with fire works. The entire Secretariate complex and Rashtrapati Bhavan were illuminated.

Minister to visit Vietnam

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar) India regrets the problem which has arisen between Vietnam and Kampuchea and it has every hope that the problem would be resolved by friendly negotiations between the two governments"

This was stated by the minister of state for external affairs, Samarendra Kundu, before his departure on a weeks visit to Vietnam at the head of a high level economic delegation.

The delegation will have discussions with Vietnamese authorities on how India could cooperate in the reconstruction of its economy ravaged by the war. Mr. Kundu said that it was the moral duty of India to help in the process of reconstruction of Vietnam despite India's own problems and resource constraint.

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In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

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Mrs.Gandhi loses appeal

By George Mathew

New Delhi: With successive setbacks in her political manoeuvres for rehabilitating herself in the political life of the country, Mrs. Indira Gandhi continues to hit headlines in newspapers. Political pundits are engaged in a guessing game about her next move and the position to which she would land up ultimately.

Her recent defeat fifth in the series, was in the Congress symbol case in the Supreme Court of India which dismissed her petition and refused to interfere. However the election last month of her splinter congress candidate in a by-election to the Delhi Municipal Corporation defeating the Janata candidate acted as a moral booster.

The four earlier battles were: her attack on the Congress leadership at the AICC meeting in October last; her failure to call a requisition meeting of the AICC to remove Mr. Brahmananda Reddi as Congress President; an attempt to get H.K. Patil dismissed as Karnataka PCC President in support of her favourite, Dev. Raj Urs, and the congress convention in New Delhi where she was elected President which ended up in the split of the Congress party.

After the election of Mrs. Gandhi as President, the break-away group of the Congress, which preferred to be called Congress (Indira), moved the Election Commission for allotment of the "cow and calf symbol" of the Congress to them in the forthcoming elections in five states and a Union Territory on Feb. 25. The congress led by Brahmanada Reddi also placed its claim.

After hearing arguments of both the sides, the Election Commissioner, S.L. Shakdher, ruled that the cow and calf symbol would be allowed to be used by Mr. Reddi's group since the other group failed to satisfy him with documentary evidence that there existed a split in the party.

His ruling also said that the application of the party led by Mrs. Gandhi for recognition as the real congress would be kept pending until it produced further material that would satisfy him about its claim to the symbol.

The Election Commissioner said that the group led by Mrs. Gandhi had not convinced him through production of documents that it was the real congress. "You have not convinced me and you are not keen to get the symbol," he observed.

Mrs. Gandhi's strategy appeared to be to get the symbol frozen until the forthcoming elections are over so that a confusion about the real congress prevailed in the public mind which would be to her advantage. She knows for certain that her political future depended on how her party, Congress (I), fared in the state elections. She would be more interested to see that the Reddi group is defeated at the polls rather than providing a stiff opposition to the ruling Janata Party.

Therefore, she moved the Supreme Court with a Special Leave Petition seeking a stay of the order of the Election Commissioner. The two-judge bench which heard the case admitted her petition but decided to refer the matter to a five-judge Bench since the case involved an important question as to the interpretation of Article 329(B) of the Constitution relating to challenge to elections to the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.

Thereafter, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court presided over by Justice N.L. Untwalia heard the petition. Other members of the Bench were: Justice A Murtaza Fazal Ali, Justice P.N. Shinghal, Justice Jaswant Singh and Justice P. Kailasm.

The Constitution bench dismissed Mrs. Gandhi's appeal and declined to interfere in the interim order of the Election Commission allowing the use of the cow and calf symbol by the Congress led by Mr. B. Reddi.

Dismissing her appeal as withdrawn the Court observed: "We do not think it necessary to decide this question in this appeal." A prayer was made on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi for the withdrawal of the appeal which was granted.

Justice Untwalia observed that any interference by the court at this stage would amount to "undoing" all the processes that had been set in motion to conduct the assembly elections. It would create "chaos" in the elections.

In the elections, particularly in the rural areas where the electorate is illiterate, a common symbol plays an important role. Disappointed at the state of affairs one of her partymen remarked: "Our symbol is Mrs. Gandhi."

Mrs. Gandhi's group has informed the Election Commissioner that they would like to be called Congress (I), and applied for a common symbol, "a farmer with two bullocks," or "a pair of bullocks with a yoke on."

The Reddi group has objected to the grant of these symbols on the ground that the symbol "a pair of bullocks with yoke on" had been frozen in 1971 following a dispute after the Congress split in 1969. The other symbol has a striking similarity with the frozen symbol, the allotment of which would create confusion in the minds of the electorate.

After hearing both the groups, the Election Commissioner recognized the group led by Mrs. Gandhi as Congress (I) and allotted "hand" as their symbol. This would be a common reserved symbol which would be used by all the candidates fighting elections under Congress (I) in all the five states and the Union Territory. This provisional decision would be valid till the dispute between the two factions as to which of the group was the real Indian national Congress is finally settled.

The Commission held as valid the argument of the Reddi group against alloting the two symbols asked for by the Indira Congress. In recognising the Congress (I) as a national party, the Commission was satisfied that it had polled four per cent of the votes in four States in the last Lok Sabha elections which was a condition for recognising a national party.

The general secretary of the Congress (I), Buta Singh said his party's symbol, "hand", represented the great philosophy of Panchasheela propounded by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Nehru Intl award

New Delhi, Feb 9 (Samachar): The prestigious Nehru award for international understanding for 1977 has been given to eightyone year old Tulsi Mehar Shreshta of Nepal in recognition of his contribution to the uplift of the destitute and the down-trodden.

The Vice President, B.D. Jatti, who is chairman of the eight-member independent jury, which made the selection this year, told a press conference Wednesday that the jury unanimously decided to give the award to Tulsi Mehar Shreshta. He said Mr. Shreshta has been a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and a selfless, a humble social worker from Nepal who has quietly and unpretentiously worked for the uplift of the poor and the downtrodden.

Mr. Jatti said Mr. Shreshta has carried the message of Gandhiji beyond our country and has also cemented ties between Nepal and India in the interest of the peace and international understanding.

"This year we have selected a man who has desired no recognition or personal reward," Mr. Jatti added.

Tulsi Meher, who has lived with Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave was an important satyagrahi during the Bardoli movement and has devoted his entire life to the uplift of widows, education of women and children and removal of untouchability. The award given to him for his life long dedication and social service also showed the existing strong bonds of understanding between the peoples of Nepal and India.

The award, administered by the Indian Council for Cultural relations carries an amount of Rs. one lakh and a citation which is presented to the recipient at a special ceremony in New Delhi.

The award was instituted by the Government of India in 1965 for promotion of international understanding, goodwill and friendship among the peoples of the world.

The galaxy of Nehru award winner include U. Thant, Late Martin Luther King Jr., Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Yehudi Menuhin, Mother Teresa, President Kenneth Kaunda, President Josip Broz Tito, Andre Malraux, President Julius K. Nyerere, Raul Prebisch, N. Jonas Salk and Giuseppe Tucci.

Relations with China, Pak better

External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee has expressed the hope that his forthcoming visit to Pakistan would open a new chapter in relations between the two countries. Addressing a press conference in Hyderabad, Mr. Vajpayee pointed out that India's relations with Pakistan were fairly good even now. The process of normalisation was going on satisfactorily. Recently two agreements were reached with that country on telecommunication and transit of goods by air. Mr. Vajpayee said India's trade with Pakistan was increasing and cultural contacts were being encouraged. Granting of passports and visas was being liberalised, he said.

About China, Mr. Vajpayee said that relations with that country were also improving. A Chinese trade delegation was to visit India soon. Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee had been permitted to invite a goodwill delegation from China. A delegation of India Journlaists would go to China. Contacts had been established in trade, agriculture and health, he said.

Speaking at another function held in Hyderabad, Mr. Vajpayee called for an enlarged concept of mutual dependence in the region extending from Iran to the Indo-China peninsula. He said the evolution of this concept would facilitate the uninterrupted interchange of commerce and ideas and also cultural and economic cooperation. He said India had no desire to play the role of a leader in any area of grouping.

Travel Co

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The 27th Annu three-day conference of the Pac fic Area Travel Associatin (PATA was held here from January 2 More than 1,500 delegates fro 70 countries attended.

This was the second PAT conference in India, the first wa held in 1966 with 500 delegate drawn from different parts of th world.

The conference inaugurated b the Prime Minister, Mr. Morar Desai, at the convention hall Asoka Hotel was marked by multi-media presentation dev loped by the India Touris Development Corporatio portraying the cultural heritag and tourist attractions in India. was a program of dance, musi slides, films and stills whic evoked spontaneous applau from delegates.

The Prime Minister said th the important aspect of touris was the spirit of understanding created. He was not in favour "commercialising" tourism as h felt that the foreign exchang

Indo-Irish

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He said there were many area where the two could cooperate including trade and developmen cooperation. "We have a obligation to cooperate, comi as we do from opposite ends the globe, not just in our intere but in the interest of other nation as well."

The proposals he had discusse with Indian leaders would b followed up by officials of the tw countries.

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Both the delegations agr that negotiations could not considered successful with addressing the issues of conc to all participants, whet developing or develop countries in accordance with provisions of the Tokyo decla ion. The declaration specifica includes, as an objective, see ing additional benefits for international trade of develop countries.

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Travel Conference held

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This was the second PATA conference in India, the first was held in 1966 with 500 delegates drawn from different parts of the world.

The conference inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, at the convention hall of Asoka Hotel was marked by a multi-media presentation developed by the India Tourism Development Corporation portraying the cultural heritage and tourist attractions in India. It was a program of dance, music, slides, films and stills which evoked spontaneous applause from delegates.

The Prime Minister said that the important aspect of tourism was the spirit of understanding it created. He was not in favour of "commercialising" tourism as he felt that the foreign exchange earned was of secondary importance.

"We are living in a world full of potencial strife and we are trying to see the end of strife and ensure that there is no war... Tourism affords a great chance for the country to benefit in all directions," Mr. Desai said.

He said that tourism should not be confined to the rich people, but it should bring together also people of moderate means throughout the world and foster understanding which alone could achieve peace in the world.

Other speakers were the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Mr. Purushottom Kaushik, the Minister for Communication, Mr. Brij Lal Verma and the Chariman of the Conference, C.B. Jain.

Tourist traffic to India had increased from 150,000 in 1966 to 450,000 in 1977.

Ambassador Kim of South Korea, chairman-elect of the next PATA Conference, thanked India for hosting the conference to show the great cultural heritage of the country to the world tourist trade.

Indo-Irish cooperation

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar) Ireland and India have agreed to cooperate mutually and a multilateral basis in areas of industry, agriculture and tourism.

Michael O'Kennedy, Foreign Minister of Ireland, told a press conference here Friday that his visit, with the Irish Presidnet Mr. Hillery, had given the two countries opportunities to make "practical and effective proposals for cooperation."

He said there were many areas where the two could cooperate, including trade and development cooperation. "We have an obligation to cooperate, coming as we do from opposite ends of the globe, not just in our interest but in the interest of other nations as well."

The proposals he had discussed with Indian leaders would be followed up by officials of the two countries.

Discussing the significance of his visit in forging cooperation between India and its neighbours on the one hand and the European democracies on the other, Mr. O'Kennedy said Indian leaders discussed with him how he could usefully and consistently support this country's right of access to European markets.

The question would involve adjustments within the European Economic Community itself, he noted. He had reached an understanding in Delhi on this question which would enable him to try for suitable provisions for special exemption for rural-based handloom industry in India.

Mr. O'Kennedy looked upon the question of access in the context of seeking markets for European products. These markets, he said, would have to come from developing countries. Protectionism, on the other hand, would lead to serious economic recession and this was recognized in the European community."

Trade discussions with U.S

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar) The two-day trade discussions between senior officials of India and the United States concluded recently. Both sides stressed the need for continued global trade liberalization.

According to an official statement issued here, the talks were held as part of the implementation of the Delhi declaration signed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai and U.S. President Jimmy Carter and built upon discussions held by commerce minister Mohan Dharia in August 1977 in Washington with Mr. Carter's special trade representative, Robert S. Strauss.

Both the delegations agreed that negotiations could not be considered successful without addressing the issues of concern to all participants, whether developing or developed countries in accordance with the provisions of the Tokyo declaration. The declaration specifically includes, as an objective, securing additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries.

In particular, both sides recognized the importance of reaching early international agreement on subsidies and offsetting measures, safeguards and improvements in the international trading framework, consistent with the broader objectives of MTN.

Regarding bilateral trade matters, the Indian side expressed concern about the United States countervailing duty cases relating to textiles, anti-dumping case relating to steel wire strands, the import relief case regarding industrial fasteners and trigger price mechanism for steel products. It requested favourable and appropriate action on the basis of information supplied by the Indian Government. The U.S. delegation expressed concern about a number of aspects of the Indian import policies and measures.

G.Sankara Kurup dead

From Our Correspondent in New Delhi

Mahakavi G. Sankara Kurup, poet laureate of Kerala, and recipient of Padma Bhushan award, died in Trivandrum on February 2 following a heart attack. He was 76.

All government offices and educational institutions in Kerala remained closed on February 3 as a mark of respect to the great poet who was known as "Mahakavi G." He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Mahakavi G. received the Bharatiya Jnanpith award in 1965 for his book "Odakkuzhal" (the flute), a collection of poems in Malayalam.

With the Rs. 1 Lakh he received along with the prestigious Jnanpith Award a trust was instituted by him for an annual award for the best collection of poems in Malayalam.

Sankara Kurup was born on June 3,1901 in Kaladi. He lost his father early and through the guidance of his astrologer uncle he studied Sanskrit before he became a teacher. He studied up to the ninth standard and passed the Malayalam higher and pundit examinations. Later he also passed the Vidvan examination of Madras University. He retired in 1956 as the Professor of Malayalam at the Maharajas College, Ernakulam. Subsequently he worked for a few years as Chief Producer at the Trivandrum Radio Station.

In 1963 he was nominated as a member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha and the same year he received "Padma Bhushan Award".

Several collections of his poems have been published in foreign languages as well. He has translated "Gitanjali" and "Ekottarasti" of Tagore, "Rubaiyat" of Fitzgerald, "Meghasandesam" of Kalidas and "Madhyamaryayoga" of Bhasa. he also published a few poetical plays, text books and grammer books. He had been the Editor of several literary magazines and was the President of the Sahitya Parishad and the Kerala Sahitya Academy.

India-Ghana air agreement

An agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Republic of Ghana relating to operation of Air Services between the two countries was signed in New Delhi on January 25. The Agreement provides for operation of two services per week each by the designated airlines of India and Ghana on the specified routes.

Pollution threat to Taj

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar) The Taj Mahal faces grave risk from the pollution created by foundaries, railway shed, power house and various other factories in and around Agra, according to a study by Indian and Italian experts.

Stating this, the Petroleum and Chemicals Minister, H.N. Bahuguna, told a news concrence here that the sulphur dioxide emitted by industries in and around Agra had caused concern and the government "may have to take some steps" in view of the report submitted to the government by those experts.

The Minister also said that the experts had concluded that the nearby Mathura Refinery, when commissioned, would not (not) pose any pollution threat to the Taj. Several assessments had been made in this regard and all had led to the same conclusion.

However, Mr. Bahuguna clarified that when a Naphtha-based fertiliser plant was built to make use of Naphtha produced by the Mathura refinery, it would be somewhere away from Mathura and Agra. The government was yet to decide the location of this proposed fertiliser plant.

Sheikh on Kashmir issue

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar) The Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Sheikh Abdullah, asserted here that the people of the state had cast their lot with India and would "sink or swim" with India.

At the same time, the Sheikh wanted that the consent of the people of Kashmir should be obtained and their leaders should be consulted before arriving at any agreement with Pakistan on Kashmir. "People of Kashmir are not articles of exchange you cannot take decisions at their back," he added.

The Kashmir leader said that Pakistan had used Kashmir "enough for the purposes of sentiment" and that it had now lost its force. Good relations with India would be to Pakistan's great advantage, he said.

Sheikh Abdullah was addressing a press conference Sunday at which he answered a wide range of questions — on the "Kashmir issue", desirability of greater powers to states, the state government's preventive detention ordinance and how he came to be known as the "lion of Kahsmir".

The Sheikh, who has had discussions with central leaders during his week-long stay here, feels that Mr. Vajpayee's Pakistan visit is only a goodwill mission where no serious discussions may take place. "I do not think Kashmir will be raised in the form most people think."

Answering questions, he said that it would not be realistic to say that the "Kashmir Issue" had been resolved. It could be resolved only when there was an international agreement between India and Pakistan. "At the moment it is frozen — both sides are sticking to their known stands."

Kashmir, the Sheikh said, was a "complicated" question. "Many visits (by leaders of India and Pakistan) are still needed on either side to decide complicated issues". But before that smaller matters like cultural and sports exchanges and more visas could be settled.

Sheikh Abdullah said that he could say with certainty that there was a desire on the part of India may be on the part of Pakistan too — to create more goodwill and then resolve issues.

Indo-Korean trade

New Delhi, Feb 13 (Samachar) India and North Korea decided to switch over to trade in convertible currency from next march ending the rupee trade arrangement.

An agreement to this effect was concluded here Friday with a visiting North Korean delegation led by Iva In Kwan, director general in his country's ministry of foreign trade.

North Korea will thus be the third country in the Socialist bloc with whom the rupee trade arrangements are being terminated.

India's trade with two nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia and Egypt had changed over to convertible currency earlier. Trade with Hungary is being switched over to convertible currency this year and with Poland, another country in the comecon, the changeover will take place in 1981.

The new agreement providing for trade in convertible currency was signed by Mahesh Prasad, joint secretary in the commerce ministry on behalf of India and Mr. Kwan on behalf of North Korea.

Both sides expect the changeover to ensure a smoother flow of two way trade. The agreement will be valid for two years and will be automatically extended by one year at a time unless either party seeks its termination under due notice.

Trade with North Korea had risen form Rs. 3.3 crores in 1973 to Rs. 10.6 crores last year. During the last two years the rate of increase had been thirtyone point three and thirtyfour percent respectively over the trade plan provisions. While India has been exporting mica, ores, jute manufactures, pig iron and cotton manufactures. North Kora had been supplying this country clinker, refractories, sulphur and zinc.

OUR CONTRIBUTION, OUR RIGHTS, OUR IMAGE

a Conference organized by the Ottawa Chapter of NACOI

Keynote Speakers: **The Hon. Norman Cafik**, Minister of State-Multiculturalism

Panelists will include:

Rita Cadieux,
Deputy Chief Commissioner of the
Canadian Human Rights Commission

Senator Paul Yuzyk,
Professor of History at the University of Ottawa

Julien Major,
Executive Vice-President, Canadian Labour Congress

and other experts in the fields of race relations, human rights, media and multiculturalism.

Registration: $6.00 For members of NACOI or members of an organization affiliated to NACOI
$7.00 Non-Members
Registration includes March 3 dinner, but does not include March 4 lunch.

PROGRAM

Friday, March 3: Railway Committee Room, Centre Block, Parliament Buildings

6:30 Reception (cash bar)
7:30 Dinner and Keynote address by the Honourable Norman Cafik

Saturday, March 4: Moot Court, Fauteux Hall,
57 Copernicus Street at Osgoode
University of Ottawa Campus

9:00 Registration
9:30 - 3:30 Panel Discussion with a lunch break
3:30 Closing Remarks
4:00 Adjournment

CHEQUES PAYABLE TO NACOI CHAPTER,
425 GLOUCESTER STREET, OTTAWA K1R 5E9
ADVANCE REGISTRATION ADVISABLE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL 825-2071

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RACE RELATIONS

Racism has been a problem in several Canadian cities - thanks to the depressed economic conditions and the preparedness of the media to wallow in sensationalism without using any of their facilities to educate the masses on the evils of racism.

In order to promote better race relations in Canada, we need an institution which will work in this area. In U.K. race relations have improved remarkably due to the work of the Race Relations Institute. A similar organization in Canada can help tremendously in promoting better racial understanding.

Such an institution may not come into being if one leaves the entire initiative to the Federal Government. It might be necessary for the groups who suffer most due to racism to come together, pool their resources - human and monetary - and invite the Government to be a partner, not the sole sponsor, in the venture.

It would be desirable if Indo-Canadians can take some initiatives in the matter by inviting the other groups to sound out the idea and see whether they can agree on a common program. Will NACOI take the initiative?

Letters

M.P.defends Clark

I am writing in reply to a recent article which appeared on the first page of your newspaper on February 2, 1978, entitled **Joe Clark against multiculturalism.** There has obviously been some misunderstanding in this situation, therefore I feel that you should note the following excerpts which clearly state Mr. Clark's position and that of the Progressive Conservative Party on the subject of multiculturalism.

The first excerpt is from a Question-Answer Session which took place on November 5, 1977, at the Quebec City General Meeting:

"**Question:** What will the P.C. government policy be towards multiculturalism?

J. Clark: Well first of all I think the best way to practice multiculturalism is to ensure that our party reflects it, and in that light I take a certain pride in sitting in a caucus that has on my front bench Don Mazankowski, and has sitting around me Ray Hnatyshyn, Steve Paproski, and I think it is difficult for any other parties in this country to demonstrate in their presence in the House of Commons the practical concern for multiculturalism that the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada does today. I think there have to be -- there has to be a willingness on the part of the government of Canada to encourage various cultural communities to develop their particular cultures. I want to be sure that such federal money as is directed to those purposes is directed in fact towards helping cultural communities and not simply towards advertising federal multicultural programs as is the case with the present government. I want to ensure that there is a fair reflection in appointments to public agencies -- of people with capacity because that always has to be the rule -- who come from backgrounds other than English or French."

The second excerpt is from a letter sent by Mr. Clark in reply to a column by William Markiewicz in the **Toronto Sun** of February 2, 1978, in which he wrongly attributes to Mr. Clark a commitment to abolish the ministry of multiculturalism under a Progressive Conservative government, as your article has also implied:

"First, let me point out what I actually said in my Christmas interview with the Calgary Herald newspaper. The reporter and I were discussing government restraint. I told him that as Prime Minister I would take a hard look at trimming some departments and abolishing others. It has been party policy for some time that as a government we will systematically review all departments, agencies, and programmes to see if they are worth their expense in terms of the public service they provide.

"In terms of trimming government expenses, I specifically mentioned the Department of Multiculturalism. I am extremely critical of the way the multiculturalism portfolio has been used by the Trudeau Government. As you know, a very large percentage of the monies allocated for multiculturalism in the past have been used for not very subtle political advertising in the ethnic press. In addition, Trudeau has used the multiculturalism portfolio in a very political way just prior to each federal election, promptly disbanding the portfolio after the election.

"It is precisely this calloused approach to roughly one-third of our population who are not of English or French origin that concerns me. I want, within the context of a better managed government, to bring to Canadians a more effective, responsive, and stable multiculturalism programme, than the 'here today, gone tomorrow' variety now practised by Trudeau."

In light of the above statements, the inview of the prominence of your article of February 2, 1978, it seems only proper that a retraction and correction should be published by your newspaper, giving the proper information to your readers. May I also suggest, that in future you might first verify the validity of statements attributed to Mr. Clark by either contacting myself at one of the above numbers, or by calling Mr. Clark's office directly at (613) 996-5084.

I would appreciate receiving your comments and reply in this regard at your earliest convenience.

Steve Paproski, M.P.,
Edmonton Centre.

Indira's party gets recognition

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (Samachar) The election commission has recognized the Congress led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi as a "national party" with the name and title of "Indian National Congress - I".

The symbol "hand" has been allotted to it.

The Chief Election Commissioner, S.L. Shakdher, told newsmen that this was a provisional order until the main issue as to which of the two groups — one led by K. Brahmananda Reddi and the other by Mrs. Gandhi — was the Indian National Congress was decided.

Mr. Shakdher said that the group of the Indian National Congress led by Mrs. Gandhi had submitted to the commission affidavits of members who were stated to owe allegiance to that group.

On the basis of the affidavits filed by individual members, the commission was satisfied that the group led by Mrs. Gandhi had fulfilled the condition precedent to get recognition as a "national party".

To get recognition as a national party, the party should have secured at least four per cent of the total valid votes polled in the previous general election in four or more states.

Carnivorus plant

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar) Protect the wild plant which eats a live wild insect.

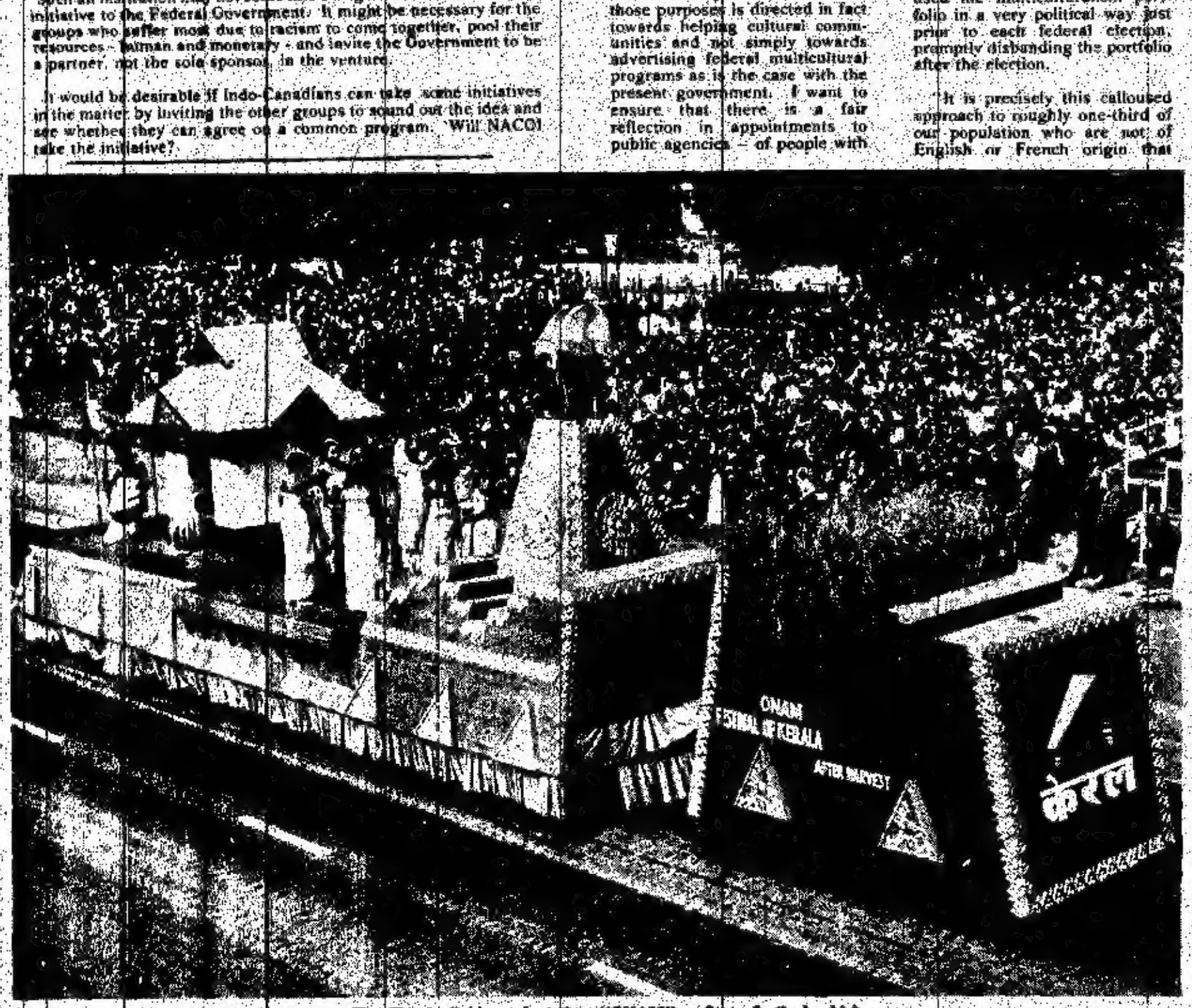
This is a Campaign recently launched by the Maghalaya Government in cooperation with the botanical survey of India, Shillong to protect the pitcher plant.

The extension wing of the forest department of the state government has been distributing an illustrated appeal to the people to preserve the pitcher plant botanically termed as a "Nepenthes Khasiana".

The pitcher is a passive trap as the insect itself is a voluntary victim. The plant is a climber with oblong leaf blades with their tips carrying the elegant pitchers.

The lower part of the pitcher secretes a juice and the top part is slippery. The lid acts as a bait luring insects into the open pitcher.

According to the state government sources, only in Megahalay, these curious plants grow in small numbers. They had not been found anywhere else in India.



The Kerala Tableau depicting "ONAM", a State festival which formed part of the Republic Day Parade in New Delhi on January 26.

Letters

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Letters

NACOI in the making

It is no secret that Canadians of Indian Origin are a fragmentated lot. There is a proliferations of East Indian groups divided along generation, linguistic, religious and country of origin lines. Thus there is lack of communication within as well as without. For example in Greater Vancouver regional district there are seven Sikh Temples, eight Ismailia Jamat Khanas, one Hindu Temple and nearly a dozen societies. In Toronto there are about fifty listed organizations. With so many separate social basis, it is not surprising that we have fragmentated our political and social effectiveness on local as well as national level. Lacking influence beyond the bounds of our own communities, we have thus far remained in isolation. What little dyanism exists is channelled into intra-communal quarrels.

The foregoing remarks do not imply criticism of any group or organizations. But that there is a need for unity and dialogue on national as well as local level must be appreciated by all who are interested in the welfare and progress of Canadians of origin in Indian subcontinent.

NACOI was thus formed with unity in mind although not stated explicitly in its constitution. This unity cannot be imposed from above, which is clear in the constitution. Local chapters are not to be another organizations to add to the multitude of already existing groups. But rather a coordinating and umbrella groups to facilitate the dialogue between existing organizations, and working collectively where necessary.

There has to be constant dialogue between local chapters and national executive to make all concerned be aware as to what is happening all across Canada on local as well as national scene.

Much work is being done to realize our cherished dream. This year we must concentrate on organization of NACOI. Local chapters as well as national executive must work in harmony. This is a voluntary organization, no person can afford to work on a full time basis. But we can achieve the same goal and perhaps even better results if we work as a team. It is hoped that by the end of this year we shall have chaptes in each province and only then we can call NACOI a true national spirit of people from "Indian subcontinent".

Dr. G.S. Gill, [President of NACOI].

Multicultural festivals

With the joint efforts of a few individuals from the Toronto Board of Education, and community members, students performed two programs, namely "Costumes of India", and "A folk dance of India" at various multicultural festivals in schools and at the Metro Caravan last year. These items helped to spread a better understanding of the East Indian culture and we are planning to continue and expand this project this year also.

We urgently need help from you - members of our East Indian communities. Donations of various costumes, preferably teen sizes, of the Indian subcontinent, jewellery and accessories to go along with it e.g. costumes from different provinces, bridal dresses, sarees, hair switches, bindi, etc. will be greatly appreciated as we intend to form a permanent collection to be available to schools and the public in general for future use. We would also appreciate volunteers to help teach folk dances like Garba, Ras, Bhangra, etc. to students. This help would go a long way in building a positive image of India to schools and the general public.

For further information, please call: Naheem Jivanjee or Kiran Shah at 531-3543; Sonia Shahani or Praveen Madan at 363-9462 or Bill Shah at 769-0563.

Mrs. Kiran Shah
School Social Worker

Cultural centre for Mauritius

New Delhi, Feb 9 (Samachar): Donations of marble, timber, stones steel and cement will be welcome from the people of India for a temple being built in the central city of curepipe in Mauritius.

A committee would be soon set up in India to accept donations of these materials not available in his country, said Mauritius Agriculture Minister, Satcam Boolell, told newsmen.

He said the temple would be a part of a cultural centre which Swastik, a non political organisation in his country, planned to set up to meet the growing threat to the Indian culture by some elements not sympathetic to the Indian spirit.

The centre to be spread over an area of three and half acres would have besides the temple, a library, a documentation centre and a miniature museum of Indian civilisation.

Cafik comments on unity

Toronto — In a television program to be aired early in February the Honourable Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, has rejected the popular view that Canada's unity crisis involves only an English - French debate. "Multiculturalism is the key for national unity", stated the Minister.

On the "Spotlight on Ottawa" program, hosted by Dan Iancurel, Mr. Cafik pointed out that one third of all Canadians who are of neither English or French origin cannot be left out of the discussion on Canada's future.

Canadians of various ethnocultural backgrounds can understand the legitimate cultural and linguistic aspirations of French Canadians. Unfortunately French Canadians who reject the multiculturalism policy are not yet aware that they are turning their backs on their most sympathetic allies.

Mr. Cafik also expressed his deep concern that some newspapers and opposition parties have not yet understood the government's multiculturalism policy. He noted that if we are to keep Canada together, everyone must recognise the reality of Canadian Society. Canada was not built only by the English and French. The multicultural policy is not creating a new society, it is recognizing the true nature of Canadian society. "We are all Canadians, first and foremost; Canadians of various cultural backgrounds," said Mr. Cafik.

During the half-hour interview the Minister dealt with such topics as Canada's official languages, Quebec's Bill 101, multilingualism and equal opportunities for all Canadians.

Sri Lanka elects a President

By Chitra Perera

The distinction between "becoming president" and "becoming king" is not too fine in the idiom of the people. For that reason popular speech describes the elevation of prime minister J.R. Jayawardene to the office of president of Sri Lanka on February 5 as the crowning of a king. For J.R. Jayawardene this is indeed the crowning ambition of his political life, something that he has waited patiently for forty years.

But there are those who think there is something sinister in his wanting to be the president. His supporters and admirers are not helping one bit to dispel this impression. For February 4 they are planning a grand tamasha (one that, it is being said, will put to shade the reception given to the Queen of England in 1954 when she visited Ceylon) the most spectacular part of which promises to be a "Raja perahera" (royal procession) in which will parade 141 elephants, the exact number of the ruling party's members in parliament who contested the elections under the symbol of the elephant.

In Mr. Jayawardene's defence it must be said, however, that the concept of presidency for the country was not something that he thought up overnight after the United National Party's massive victory at the July elections; it was in the election manifesto. In 1972 when Mrs. Bandaranaike's government, which had also come into power on a huge tidal wave, decided to introduce a republican form of government for Sri Lanka Mr. Jayawardene stressed in his arguments that the country should have an erected head of state as in USA rather than a passive figurehead as in Britain.

Whatever merits there may have been in the brief he made he did not succeed in making himself credible, not because of what he said but because of the suspicions that he has always aroused in his critics with his pro-American pronouncements. The sobriquet "Yankee Dickie" was something that Mr. Jayawardene frequently had thrown in his face at political battletime.

But the constitutional change Mr. Jayawardene is planning for his country is not the imitation of the American model in its entirety. A British part in it will be reflected by the retention of the office of prime minister, a somewhat restricted role though, in view of the fact that it is the erected president who would be more in political limelight.

There is also a French contribution to this constitutional mix that Mr. Jayawardene (a legal man himself who has had no time to practice his profession because of his active role in politics) has very thoughtfully added. And it is the French part that is causing all the anxiety and nervousness among his political opponents while, at the same time, the prime minister's role has led to a lot of heartburning among those in his own party waiting to don the prime ministerial hat. In fact Mr. Jayawardene could have become president much sooner than this had he been successful in arranging for the prime ministerial succession, at least so his critics say.

His assumption of presidential office was planned for last September, about a month after the new parliament met for the first time. Then it was announced that January 1 would be the presidential day. But February 5 is now a certainty, any postponements beyond that being unthinkable. However, it is still uncertain how the prime ministerial successions will be affected.

Mr. Jayawardene has said that the prime minister has to be a person who enjoys the confidence of the house. Many names have been mentioned including those of Mr. Jayawardene's deputy R. Premadasa and agriculture minister R.L. Senanayake. But both have had their public images tarnished somewhat by their intemperate and rash pronouncements in parliament against Mrs. Bandaranaike.

Even though Mr. Jayawardene may be forced to choose from either of them the next question is whether the amended constitution will include a vice-president. Though the original idea was not to have a vice- president, the supporters of the UNP have suddenly discovered the virtues of having a vice-president who can function as a link between the president and the national state assembly. But a vice- president with more powers than prime minister is not likely to ease Mr. Jayawardene's headaches.

However, the French contribution to the proposed constitution, under which Mr. Jayawardene would wield the power that General de Gaulle sought, is a prospect viewed dimly by all the other political parties.

The manner in which Mr. Jayawardene has sought to instal himself has also roused the fears of his critics. They say that there has been very little public discussion of the proposed changes, only 30 copies of the proposed amendements were available, and for sale, to the public. Besides, the speed with which the speaker has taken up this amendment (resorting to the provision in the present constitution to rush urgent items) has not helped allay the doubts and fears.

The main opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment is the vesting of power in both the national state assembly and the president because power, as Mr. Jayawardene is supposed to have told a delegation which met him cannot be shared.

Whether Mr. Jayawardene was merely mouthing a political truth or talking of things to come is not certain. But certainly the new amendments arm him to the teeth; whether he reigns supreme remains to be seen.

There is also another side to the role of president which Mr. Jayawardene wants to play. He has voted himself and his party into power on the assurance of being "Dharmishta," harking back to an ancient political theory which has spread from the Indian subcontinent to the whole of south Asia in former times.

The promise of being "Dharmishta" would seem that Mr. Jayawardene is trying to combine in himself both spiritual authority and temporal power which have always been shared between king and purohit in the Indian theory of government. The two, though separate, have nonetheless to function together realizing their respective roles as propounded in the Rig Vedic marriages formula. "I am That, thou art This. . . I am Sky, thou art Earth. . ."

The duality is necessary as in marriage: it is the divorce that is fatal. As Ananda Coomaraswamy warned in the early 1940s all those countries reaching out for self- government - "..., if the king cooperating with and assimilated to the higher power is thus the father of his people, it is nonetheless true that satanic and deadly possibilities in here in the temporal power."

The remedy, as Ananda Coomaraswamy suggests, is to realise that "all self-importance leads to the disintegration and finally death of the body politics, collective or individual. The essence of traditional politics amounts to this, that 'self-government' depends upon self control, rule on ruliness."

NPA Feature Service

Desai's interview to weekly

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar) The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai has said that India's relations with its neighbours are improving. He is hopeful of placing them on a sound basis.

Mr. Desai made the statement when replying to questions from eastern times, a new international news weekly published from London. In the interview published in the inagural issue of the weekly Mr. Desai expressed the hope that both Pakistan and China would respond to India's desire to have better relations with them.

On China, the Prime Minister said that while India was not doing anything to "spoil the improvement" (in relation), "We cannot be closer so long as the question of occupied areas is not (not) mutually settled. We cannot give up that".

He asserted that India would follow the path of negotiations, but the other side must also be ready for negotiations. Mr. Desai also answered questions on the differences between India and the United States on nuclear nonproliferation, the problems of trade with European Economic Community countries and India's industrial policy. European Economic Community countries and India's industrial policy.

The following are excerpts from the interview:

Question: Personal relationship now has been established with President Carter fortifying your earlier penfriendship. How do you evaluate his ivsit? Were you able to clear up misunderstandings which were supposed to have existed during the previous regime?

Mr. Desai : We understand each other very well. There is now no misunderstanding. Mr. Carter believes in the same fundamental values in which I believe. Therefore there is a close affinity between us.

Question: Tell me about your differences on the nuclear nonproliferation issue?

Mr. Desai : Ultimately they will have to take note of our stand. I have told nuclear powers there should be some reciprocity. I also told them: "how do you think your independence more valuable than mine? You give up your nuclear weapons, then ask me to sign the treaty. But if you keep your arsenals intact and go on having explosioins, how can you ask us not (not) to prosecute nuclear research when we have declared we shall never have nuclear weapons? You stop nuclear explosions and dismantle your nuclear weaponry, then I will sign."

Ancient coins found

Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh): Feb 9 (Samachar): Three hundred silver coins weighing about three and a half kilograms and worth about Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) were found at Ahmadpur, twenty-two kilometres from here, when the encroachment was being removed and pavements demolished.

These coins bear impressions of Lahore, Agra, Burhanpur, and Ahmedabad mints. Inscription in Farsi script on the coins relate to Akbar, Jahangira, Shahjhan and Aurangzeb.

The opportunity to live, learn and share your heritage is one way you can help make Canada stronger. Don't miss it!

Your Opportunity

Multiculturalism is a permanent government policy which affects every aspect of Canadian life. Through multicultural programmes, your Canadian government encourages people of diverse cultural backgrounds to put their ideas, skills and talents to work to benefit themselves, their own community and all Canadians. Take the opportunity to enrich your own life and help make Canada stronger.

The Reality of Multiculturalism

Multicultural policy does more than provide assistance to ethnal-cultural groups. There is a horizontal dimension to the policy which impacts on all activities of the federal government, to ensure that there is a coordination of federal policy which truly reflects the multicultural reality of Canada and the concerns of the ethnal-cultural community.

The Multiculturalism Directorate encourages the media to depict the reality of cultural life accurately.

One of the roles of the Minister of Multiculturalism is to ensure equal opportunity for all Canadians regardless of their cultural background for in Canada we are all equal.

A New Spirit of Understanding

The question of national unity demands the attention of all Canadian cultural groups. The isolation of any cultural group makes Canada weaker. In the search for a new understanding, it is essential that all cultural groups study the issues and speak out, because we all share in Canada's future.

The Challenge of Multiculturalism

It often takes difficult times to make people realize that working together is the only way to solve common problems. Join with your government. Join with all Canadians. Do your own part to make Canada an example to the world; a multicultural, bilingual nation where all citizens can live in harmony and prosperity in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding. Live, learn and share your heritage to help make Canada stronger.

To present your views or to request information, write to:

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unity in diversity

Honourable Norman Cafik
Minister of State
Multiculturalism

L'honorable Norman Cafik
Ministre d'Etat
Multiculturalisme

By Chander Mehra

It does not need a psychiatrist to diagnose the malady afflicting the former prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

A close scrutiny of her actions and pronouncements since the historic Allahabad high court judgement on June 12, 1975, clearly show that she is suffering from the worst political disease: total addiction to power.

Just as a confirmed junky would stop at nothing, even murder, to get a supply of his favourite drug, so also Mrs. Gandhi, it seems clear, would do anything to cling to or grab power.

The declaration of emergency, the arbitrary arrests of prominent opposition leaders, the censorship of the press and suppression of the people during the 19 dark months were nothing but manifestations of magalomania and extreme love of power.

Indira Nehru Gandhi has been too close to the seat of power ever since her childhood. And now she finds it impossible to reconcile to the hard reality of being without any authority and the naked truth that the people of India have decisively voted her out of powe.

Under the circumstances, her latest political move of forming a parallel Congress and declaring herself its president is not at all surprising. Indeed, as a wit remarked, she would have had herself declared a parallel prime minister if she had found such a proposition practicable.

Although Mrs. Gandhi and her cohorts who have audaciously split the 92 year old Congress have fooled nobody with their exaggerated claims that their Delhi convention on New Year's Day had been attended by a majority of AICC members, they certainly have attended by a majority of AICC members, they certainly have managed to inject a great deal of political confusion at a time when a number of states in the south, west and northeast India are getting ready for assembly elections.

The timing of her precipitate actidn shows that the forthcoming elections were the prime motivation with Mrs. Gandhi. He earlier moves of bending the parent organization to her wil through a calculated attack o Congress president Brahmana anda Reddy as well as th infamous requisition bluff havin failed, it became clear to th former prime minister that he own candidates would find exceedingly hard to get the part "tickets" for contesting the elections. This obviously meant tha for the rest of her life, at least fo the foreseable future, she woul have to play a subservient role i a party which, from her gran father down, had been large controlled by the Nehru family.

It must also have becom apparent to her that the majori of Congressmen, having be bitten more than once in the pa would never allow her to becom the party's leader. They ha made the same mistake in 19 when she was chosen Congre Parliamentary Party leader, a again at the time of the 1969 spl But then she enjoyed a great de of advantage as Jawahar Nehru's daughter and a because no one had suspected h to be a power addict. Now, w zero credibility, a tarnish public image and a reputation ruthlessness, a majority Congressmen were clearly unw ing to cast their lot with her.

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Mrs.Gandhi gambles again

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It must also have become apparent to her that the majority of Congressmen, having been bitten more than once in the past, would never allow her to become the party's leader. They had made the same mistake in 1966 when she was chosen Congress Parliamentary Party leader and again at the time of the 1969 split. But then she enjoyed a great deal of advantage as Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter and also because no one had suspected her to be a power addict. Now, with zero credibility, a tatnished public image and a reputation for ruthlessness, a majority of Congressmen were clearly unwilling to cast their lot with her.

There were only two alternatives before her: to either gracefully retire from politics or form a new party. But the Shah and various other enquiry comissions as well as many of those who had suffered during the emergency have made graceful retirement an impossibility.

Keeping the above assumptions in view, what has followed is the most logical step of a desperate politician who has little to loose but much to gain if her machinations succeed. Thus, attack, Mrs. Gandhi seems to believe, is not only the best form of defence but also the only way to try and once again gate- crash into power.

Apparently, Mrs. Gandhi still feels that she continues to be the biggest vote-catcher, the setbacks during her south Indian tour notwithstanding. It is hard to support or contradict such a belief. However, one can, without any fear of contradiction, say that the Indian voter has matured tremendously and is not likely to be taken in by her tall socialistic claims. But he would certainly be confused by two parties, both claiming to be the real Congress.

In such an uncertain situation, it is highly likely that the benefits would largely be reaped by the Janata party. Indeed, the ruling party has already gained from the split with the dismissal of the Devraj Urs ministry in Karnataka and the clear danger to Congress ministries in other states.

All in all, the chances at present are that, if the Janata party is able to act cohesively and decisively both on the political and economic planes and if the Reddy-Chevan group do not make a disastrous blunder, Mrs. Gandhi's latest gambie may turn out to be another monumental miscalculation.

IPA Feature SErvice

Netaji honoured, portrait unveiled

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was accorded a rare honour on January 23 when his portrait was unveiled in the Central Hall of Parliament by the President, Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, at an impressive ceremony.

Though belatedly after 29 years o independence, Netaji thus joined the galaxy of 13 eminent national leaders whose portrait adorn the hall. The other portraits are those of: Mahatma Gandhi, Balgangadhar Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel, C.R. Das, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Azad, Rajendra Prasad, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dadabhoy Nacroji.

All of them are dead, but Netaji's death is still unconfirmed and his disapearance from the Indian scene remains a mistry. There are people who believe that Netaji is still alive. Among them is Samar Guha, Janata Party member of the Lok Sabha, who fought for more than a decade to put up Netaji's portrait in the Parliament. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Guha dismissed the report of Netaji's death in an air crash in Formosa in 1945 as a myth and said: "Today, on this solemn and sacred occasion, let us dream, let us hope and pray to the Almighty in the words of Sardar Patel 'Oh! God give back our Netaji to us.'"

The portrait shows Netaji in military uniform proclaiming at Singapore on October 21, 1943 the provisional government of free India, the historic war of Independence, as head of state of free India and Supreme Commander of his army of liberation — Azad Hind Fauj.

Unveiling the portrait the President wished he could share Mr. Guha's conviction that Netaji was still alive. "I wish he could come among us even for one day to inspire us," he added.

Mr. Reddy said Netaji Belonged to the category of heroes who made men out of dust. He was the first Indian leader to think in terms of a national army of liberation. Whatever the strength of that force and whatever its contribution, the Indian National Army (INA) had inspired millions of Indians in different corners of the world."

Among those who attended the ceremony were the Vice President, Mr. B.D. Jatti, The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, K.S. Hegde, the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai and his Cabinet colleagues, Members of Parliament, diplomats and former INA officers.

Mr. Jatti said the best way to pay homage to the gallant son of India who became a legend in his lifetime would be to reaffirm "our faith in the ideals of freedom and rededicate ourselves to building a happy and prosperous India."

Mr. Hegde said Netaji was one of the greatest sons of India who spoke more in deeds than in words and was among the earliest to define the goal of Indian freedom in terms of social revolution.

During the function, Mr. Chintamani Kar, an eminent artist and sculptor, who completed Wchaji's portrait in 10 days, was introduced to the President and was felicitated.

"Freedom can never be had by begging. It has to be got by force. Its price is blood. We will not beg freedom from any foreign country. We shall achieve freedom by paying its price. It does not matter how much price we have to pay for it," Netaji had said. Here was the basic difference between the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the War of Independence from 1857 to 1947. That difference in the basic approach made Gandhiji the Mahatma and Subash Chandra Bose the Netaji of the Indian people. The Mahatma was the noblest emblem of the philosophy of political moralism and Netaji was the mightiest symbol of a supreme concept of revolutionary idealism.

Netaji was born in 1897 in the midst of the crusade for India's Independence. Even as a school boy in a foreign missionary school, he found the milieu foreign to his nature and was thus already a rebel at heart. He was a pure humanitarian, a social reformer and finally he became a political activist.

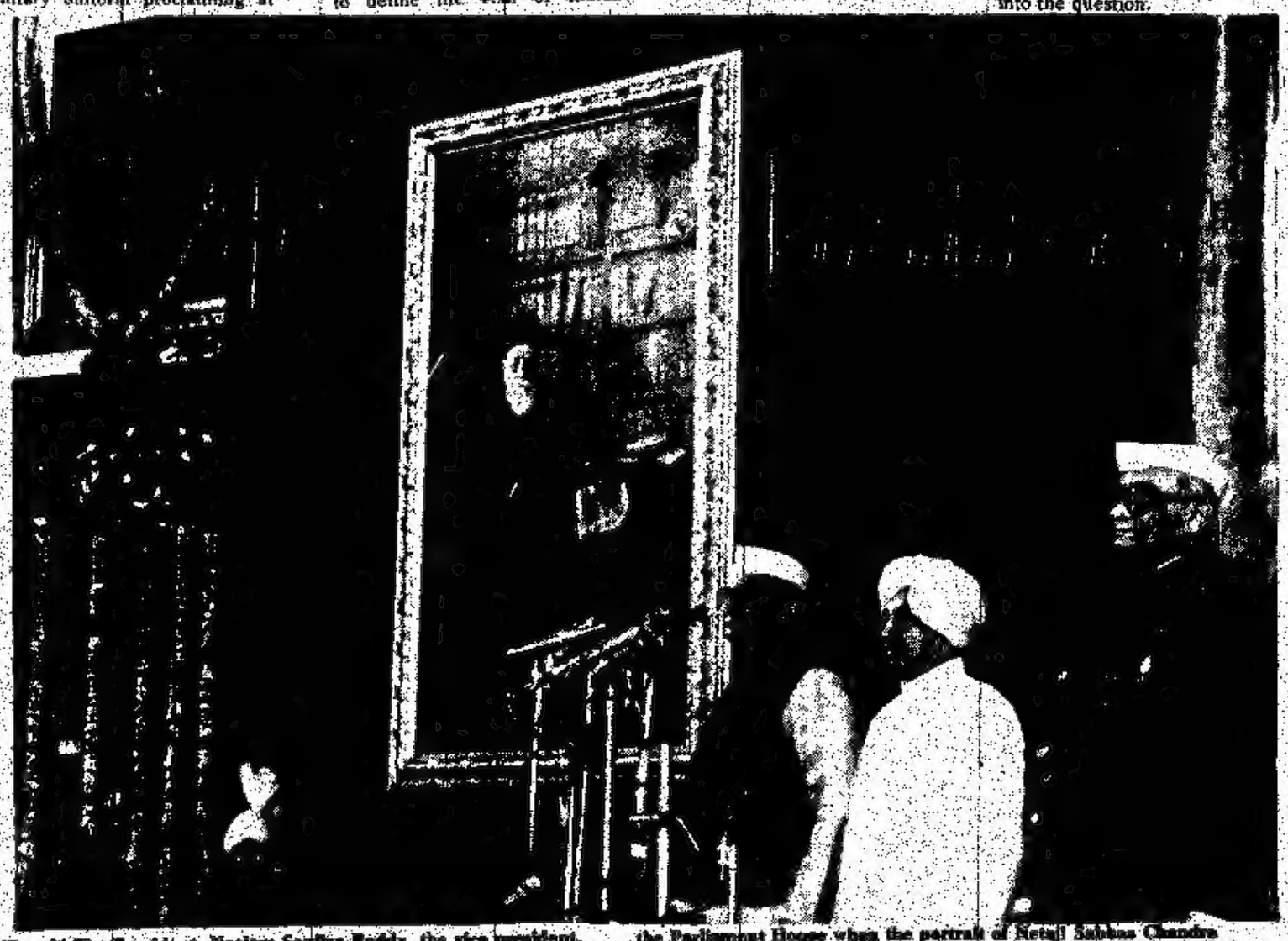
When Bose graduated in 1919 and set out for England to qualify for the Indian Civil Service, he already had a formed personality and his sense of mission was not in doubt. In the early twenties Bose called his countrymen to his side. There was promise of nothing more than privation, sacrifice, forced marches and death.

The exile in Burma from 1924 to 1927, transformed Bose into a leader. In the late twenties, Bose and Nehru, despite fundamental differences in mental constitution and ideological foundations, emerged as two ambassadors of youth and the spokesmen of the rising Left in national politics.

Bose appeared at the Calcutta Congress in 1928 in military uniform and sponsored the Independence Resolution in opposition to Mahatma Gandhi. In 1929 at Lahore Bose gave the call for a parallel government and mobilisation of peasants and workers.

After his escape from India in 1941, he planned the attack first from the North West in keeping with traditional historical precedent. Having found the strategy impossible, he planned another assault from the non- traditional direction from the North-East. The Indian National Army rose under his leadership to knock out the basis of British hegemony over the Indian subcontinent. Netaji and the INA paved the way to the liberation.

Netaji was reported killed in an air crash in Formosa in 1945. His death could not be established unequivocally even though a commission appointed by the government of India had gone into the question.



[R to L] The President, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the vice president, B.D. Jatti and the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai at the ceremony at the Parliament House when the portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose [with garland] was unveiled.

Japanese Canadians thank Government

Toronto — The Japanese Canadian Centennial Society held its "Appreciation Banquet" in Toronto on February 3, 1978. This was the final event of over 300 activities held in Canada from coast to coast commemorating 100 years of contribution to Canada by Canadians of Japanese background. The organizers took this final opportunity to publicly thank all supporters of the Japanese Canadian Centennial.

Representing the Government of Canada, was the Honourable Normal Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, whose Ministry provided not only financial assistance but also valuable human resources for the successful realization of this Centennial.

In his keynote address the Minister recognized the valuable contribution made to Canada by the tens of thousands of Canadians of Japanese origin since the arrival of Manzo Nagana to the shores of British Columbia in 1877. "The contributions which you and your forebearers have made to Canada are rich beyond calculation. Canada's multicultural policy not only recognizes this contribution but also provides safeguards for equal opportunities for all Canadians", noted Mr. Cafik.

The Minister also paid his respect to the thousands of Canadians of Japanese descent who suffered immensely as a result of the actions of the Canadian government during the heat and fright of the Second World War. "The evacuation of Japanese Canadians inland from coastal communities and the loss of their civil rights is a black mark against Canada's traditional fairness and devotion to the principles of human rights. We have learned from our mistakes and have taken steps to safeguard against a repetition of this bitter experience, to all our citizens through legislation in the areas of Citizenship and Human Rights", stated Mr. Cafik.

In spite of their unfortunate experience, Canadians of Japanese background have provided an example to all human beings. They chose to continue to contribute to Canada. Their community has produced outstanding persons whose lives and works are visible proof of the value of the community to Canada, such as Tom Shoyama and David Suzuki. "I believe the greatest contribution you can make is to continue with the tradition of vigilance to safeguard our democracy, not only for your own sake but for all citizens of Canada, through the sharing of your expert knowledge and experience in the field of civil liberties and human rights", concluded Mr. Cafik.

Painting exhibition held

By Jaya Subramaniam

An exhibition of paintings of the Indian artist Mr. Sivanesan was recently opened at the city hall foyer, by the Indian High Commissioner. The invitees included a few who had already bought a painting or two from the artist and this gave him a sense of being at home.

The paintings were all scenes from Indian daily life, mostly of the village and some of the town and city. This was essentially a departure introduced by Amrita Shergill half a century ago, in defiance of the contemporary conventions in paintings. Earlier on Raja Ravi Varma painted plump Indian gods and goddesses and puranic themes with crude realism in oil, and the Bengali School of Nandalal Bose retaliated by painting the same themes stylistically and anaemically in fine and pastel shades. Tagore of course observed more of contemporary life, but it was Shergill who eschewed epic subjects totally to concentrate on the daily life of the common people. Most Indian artists owe something to her not only for this change of subject matter but for technique as well - a technique which eschewed photographic realism but did not slavishly follow western impressionism or ratify itself into the abstract.

Sivanesan has stuck to this tradition. His individuality comes out partly in the extremely restrained use of colour to the point of appearing pastel-mad. Of course this gives the effect a dust - haze and what Monet achieved through watching the play of light on Gothic detail and stained glass, Sivanesan achieves through his dust-haze and thick line. The familiar and the stale look exotic thereby; the "Brahmins", their Bhajan in the morning look like emaciated minstrels from heaven sailing through a cloud-and the majestic "bulls" still more majestic-and the "village belles" of India command an attention on canvas, that familiarity does not give them in real life.

One may also be thankful that India has avoided the twin rocks of government patronage and precious tongue - in - cheek art criticism. There is no commissar of arts herding artists under the umbrella of socialist realism, nor millionaires with peculiar artistic fads. As a result there is more vigour and variety in contemporary Indian painting than anywhere outside Western Europe. Sivanesan has reason to be happy that he has combined individuality with some part of a recent Indian tradition.

NEW VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT in Ottawa
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A desperate need

Meet, Larry. He is thirty years old, deaf and has a severe learning problem. At birth he suffered a brain trauma and his muscular co-ordination and especially his speech have been gravely affected. Although he is not unintelligent it is difficult for him to communicate with and understand others. As a result he does not go out and has no friends.

Phil suffers from muscular dystrophy. Although he can hold a job as a typist he needs almost continual physical assistance. Since his mother works Phil is often left immobile in the house because there is no one else to help him.

Michel is a young, retarded teen-ager living in a group home. As a result of his experiences in a large institution for the mentally handicapped he has withdrawn and ceased to relate to others. Both his parents are dead and there seems to be no one to take an interest in him.

THESE ARE REAL PEOPLE IN OUR COMMUNITY who need a great deal of help. In order to give special, personal and individual help to people like Larry, Phil and Michel Ottawa-Carleton Citizen Advocacy was formed. Citizen Advocacy forms one to one "matches" between a committed volunteer (the ADVOCATE) and a handicapped person (the PROTEGE). The advocates are trained and matched by the staff of the Citizen Advocacy office who also follow-up and offer back-up support to the volunteers. However the back-bone of Citizen Advocacy is the volunteer's relationship to the protege whose needs and rights he identifies with his own. Because he is concerned with the interests of only one person the advocate often has a tremendous advantage over the typical agency case worker who often has forty or fifty individuals on his case-load. In addition, since he is not paid the volunteer is almost never caught in a conflict of interests.

At present C.A. hopes to increase the number of matches and extend its range of operations. Through securing a Canada Works grant from the federal government three new staff officers have been hired. Eileen Scotton is the new Executive Director while Ian Mochrie and Carol Holm help with publicity, recruitment and orientation. However, it will be the volunteer advocate who does the real human "work". In Calgary in 1974 Marie Gallagher said: "The person who can contribute the most to the solving of today's human social problems is not the professional or the public service worker but the **interested layman volunteer.**"

In other words, only you can help. At this moment there is a desperate need for generous men and women (especially men) to assist Larry, Phil and Michel and people like them. How about it? Can you give yourself to another person on a regular basis? If you are interested in being an advocate, please phone 725-1035 or write to: CITIZEN ADVOCACY 31 Spadina, Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 2B8

Defence college team

A team of about 55 officers from the National Defence College, Canada, headed by Rear Admiral C.W. Ross, Canadian Forces of NDC, is at present on a short visit to India. The team members called on the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, on January 30.

NACOI to host conference

OUR CONTRIBUTION, OUR RIGHTS, OUR IMAGE

This conference will take place on Friday March 3 and Saturday March 4. Registration before Friday, February 24 1978 is mandatory. Cheques ($6.00 for NACOI members, $7.00 for non-members) should be sent to NACOI Ottawa Chapter, 425 Gloucester Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 5E9. If further information is required, the number to call is 825-2071.

This promises to be a most interesting conference. It will begin with a reception and dinner on Friday March 3 at 6:30 p.m. in the Railway Committee Room, Centre Block, Parliament Buildings. The keynote speaker will be the Honourable Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalsim. Quite a number of Parliamentarians and Senators will also be present, and since formalities will be held to a minimum, it will be possible for all participants to meet all dignitaries present.

Saturday March 4 at 9 a.m. the conference will continue at the Moot Court, Fauteux Hall, 57 Copernicus Street at Osgoode, University of Ottawa Campus.

It is to be hoped that all those who attended the dinner the previous night will also attend the workshops the following day. Great care has been taken to make this truly exiting. Among those who have already agreed to be panel members are: Senator Paul Yuzyk, Lewis Perinbaum, Vice President CIDA, Azhar Ali Khan, Editorial writer, Ottawa Citizen, Paul Taylor, Managing Editor, Newsradio Ltd., Rita Cadieux, Deputy Chief Commissioner, Canadian Human Rights Commission, Julien Major, Executive Vice President, Canadian Labour Congress, Bhausaheb Ubale, Human Rights Commissioner, Ontario. [NACOI]

Distress centre for the depressed

An old proverb states: "sharing joy doubles the joy, sharing grief, halves the grief."

Most of us find sharing happiness not difficult, but sharing unhappiness is hard - particularly for us, Indo-Canadians. For us many of the cliches used in connection with first generation immigrants are true: we are "upward motivated", "success oriented" "concerned with saving face" But above all we are apt to measure success in terms of economic status and academic achievement. In themselves these qualities are not bad, except when they make us fail to acknowledge that, like every other human being, we are subject to human frailties.

Every person at some time in his life experiences a crisis, a time when he needs to share his burden; when he wants, and must have; the assurance that his confidences are safe with the listener. Let's face it, in modern Western society there are many problems and for us they are often compounded by the fact that we are so far away from our familiar surroundings.

We too, like other people, can have family problems: husbands who have trouble at work, wives who are unbearably lonely in a suburb - however beautiful their house may be, young people who find it difficult to resolve the conflict between their parents' traditional way of life and the relationship with their white peers of both sexes.

If you have such problems, you may be glad to know that you can share them. It is not necessary for you to feel completely alone.

Distress Centres exist in all major cities. Their numbers are listed in the telephone book. Simply dial the number and talk about what is on your mind. The person at the other end of the line will listen to you, and if you wish, over a period of several calls, help you arrive at a solution to your problem. If that is not possible, at least you will find sympathy and understanding. If it is a referral you need, (medical, recreational etc.,) they can often advise you. The service is free and absolutely confidential. It may strike you as odd at first to talk to a stranger, but give yourself a chance - it really is not as difficult as you may think. Incidentally, you need not give your name when you call, so there is really no chance of a breach of confidence.

If you are lonely, depressed, or have a problem: try calling the Distress Centre. Share your burden - it may be halved.

In Ottawa the number is 238-3311
In Toronto call 366-5849, 486-6766.

Development strageies

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar): The President N. Sanjiva Reddy, stressed need for a "fresh look" at the entire concept of rural development from "the villager's point of view so that his needs and requirements, his hopes and aspirations, his problems and difficulties will be spotlighted in the plans we draw up."

Inaugurating Sunday the international conference on "strategies for rural development," he said, "The need of the hour is for the thinkers, the planners and the experts to shed their pre-conceived notions and borrowed ideas and try to fathom the cause and the significance of the vitality of our village civilization and to draw up such plans and programs as have relevance and validity in the context today."

Lord Philip Noel-Baker, the British Nobel Laureate, presided over the conference for which Jayaprakash Narayan especially sent a message expressed the wish that appropriate technologies would be developed to give higher level of income in rural areas.

In his keynote address Noel Baker spoke of the efforts of the Indian government to generate power from the water resources in the Himalaya for the economic development in rural areas.

He wanted India to intensify its campaign against illiteracy which he said would give handsome dividends for this it could ask for "International backing" in the form of interest free loan.

He felt India could also give a lead in dealing with the problem of violence which had of late been rearing its head in several parts of the world.

Mr. Baker said science and technology had changed every thing in the Western world and warned against its wholesale imports to India and finally reducing itself to the "country of western science." India should develop its own science keeping in minds its requirements.

R-DAY TO

By: Manjula Parekh

A record turnout of 850 and Canadians participated Republic Day celebrations sored by the India Association in co-operatio various other Indian asso in Toronto. Among the gu honour, J.P. MacBeth wh resented the Ontario G ment, read Premier Davis' sage to ICA on the oc stressing on the cultural h of out community whic enriched the province and that our contributions wi tinue. D. Collenette r message from Prime M Trudeau tracing the warm monwealth relationship whi always existed between Ind Canada. H.E.M. Ahmad, High Commissioner to C read the President's repub message. The High Co sioner's personal advice Indian community was tha of us should try and get a one Canadian to know an India. Dr. B. Ubale, the au the report on racism, wa present and Mr. Ahma pressed his deep apprecia the Ontario Government's ture in appointing Dr. Ubal Commissioner of Human R

By Diane Martindale

Halifax, Jan. 31. The community celebrated the ing of the republic of Indi weekend with music, son dance.

The cultural evening officially opened by George cet, speaker of the Nova Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Doucet, who is presi the Nova Scotia branch Commonwealth Parliame Association, said the Co wealth works because "i structure and has such a di amongst all the nation belong."

Mr. Doucet said peoples f cultures can "contribute a ing the problems" now fa Canada's French-English sion. "You can be here, y be happy and still retai cultural traditions," he sa

The evening was fille song, dance and music youngsters from Truro, and Varun Vyas, are beco hit in the Indian com because of the way they p tabla or drums.

Another show steale eight-year-old Pinky Hudd

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R-DAY TORONTO

By Manjula Parakat

A record turnout of 850 Indians and Canadians participated in the Republic Day celebrations sponsored by the India Canada Association in co-operation with various other Indian associations in Toronto. Among the guests of honour, J.P. MacBeth who represented the Ontario Government read Premier Davis's message to ICA on the occasion, stressing on the cultural heritage of our community which has enriched the province and hoping that our contributions will continue. D. Collenette read a message from Prime Minister Trudeau tracing the warm commonwealth relationship which has always existed between India and Canada. H.E.M. Ahmad, Indian High Commissioner to Canada, read the President's republic day message. The High Commissioner's personal advice to the Indian community was that each of us should try and get at least one Canadian to know and love India. Dr. B. Ubale, the author of the report on racism, was also present and Mr. Ahmad expressed his deep appreciation of the Ontario Government's gesture in appointing Dr. Ubale as a Commissioner of Human Rights.

M. Devata presented a cheque for $16,000 to Mr. Ahmad for the Indian Cyclone Relief Fund, on behalf of ICA and other associations, business organizations, temples and gurudwaras who had participated in this fund raising drive.

Besides this prize winning ticket was sold that evening contributions were made by some in the audience, the door collection for that evenings program together with net proceeds from the food bazaar will be added to the above contributions.

There was a variety entertainment programme consisting of Bharatanatyam items, a sitar recital, garba dance, Pubjabi folk songs, a skit and popular vocal and instrumental music. Following this, the audience made a bee-line for the food bazaar which appeared to be the highlight of the evening.

It was very refreshing and encouraging to note that no other programs were arranged that evening. The fact that numerous other associations co-operated with ICA wholeheartedly in presenting such a varied and entertaining evening is appreciated by the entire Indian community, who hope that this joint effort will be put forth in years to come.

Halifax

By Dianne Martindale

Halifax, Jan. 31. The India community celebrated the founding of the republic of India this weekend with music, song and dance.

The cultural evening was officially opened by George Doucet, speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Doucet, who is president of the Nova Scotia branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, said the Commonwealth works because "it lacks structure and has such a diversity amongst all the nations that belong."

Mr. Doucet said peoples from all cultures can "contribute to solving the problems" now faced by Canada's French-English division. "You can be here, you can be happy and still retain your cultural traditions," he said.

The evening was filled with song, dance and music. Two youngsters from Truro, Vineet and Varun Vyas, are becoming a hit in the Indian community because of the way they play the tabla or drums.

Another show stealer was eight-year-old Pinky Hudda from Halifax, who brought a mixture of both cultures to the evening. She danced to the tune 'tie a yellow ribbon round the ole oak tree'.

Miss Seema Dosaj played the sitar, Yashpal Gulati played the guitar and there were a number of group songs, dances and a one-act play directed by Krishan Verma.

One of the singing groups which performed included Meenakshi Sharma, Sandhya Malik, Sujata Malik, Sadhana Malik, Rani Hajela, Munjal Parikh and Raju Hajela.

The evening closed with the singing of two anthems, India's Jan-Gan-Man and O Canada.

The program co-ordinator was Rohit Patel. Mrs. Savita Hajela was the program manager and the master of ceremonies was Krishan Verma.

Mukhtyar Tomar, president of the Indo-Canadian Association of Nova Scotia gave the republic day address.

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Man eater at large

Uttar Pradesh, Feb 9 (Samachar) A Man-eater, roaming in the deep woods of Bebraisuin near here which has claimed 14 lives, is still eluding the hunters. The beast carries a reward of Rs. 3000 on its head.

Wild life experts have not sofar been able to ascertain whether it is Tiger or a panther.

Most of its victims has been young and below the age of 15 years. The operational area of the beast is spread over the four pattis of Palla langur, Sila, Ajmer and Debraisuin comprising over 100 villages.

Operated in the darkness, which was a peculiarity identified with a panther.

Knowing ourselves

By Arun Prabha

The Ontario Film Theatre recently organized a three week program of India films, from January 3 to 19. Though this is not the first time the OFT had an Indian film festival, this series was a welcome change from the usual fare of Satyajit Ray that is inevitably offered in North America in the name of Indian cinema. While nobody will question the magnitude of Ray's genius, I feel it is time other Indian directors got a chance as well.

The program described the films as "parallel cinema" contrasting them with the "escapist entertainment" offered by the Bombay film industry. And parallel this cinema certainly is — in the sense that it has absolutely no affinity with the usual Bombay Madras mush we are inundated with through the television and the umpteen theatres. Instead of the box office, it aims at attaining seriousness of form and content.

None of the films I saw was a disappointment in that respect. All the films had serious, thought provoking themes and they succeeded in conveying them with considerable subtlety. Saara Akash and Duvidha, for instance, portrayed the predicament of Indian womanhood. Subjugated by the family and suppressed by the society as a whole, the heroines of these two films still managed to retain a modicum of individuality. The decision on the part of Duvidha's heroine to accept a ghost-lover was truly heroic. At the same time it was a very potent symbol of the heart-breaking dreariness of an average Indian woman's life. Indeed, how dreary her life is can be understood from the fact that more women commit suicide in India than anywhere else in the world according to the recent issue of World Health. 27 Down, on the other hand, dealt with the suppression of the hero and thus complemented the earlier films, reminding the audience that social phenomena stultify and oppress both females and males alike. Growing up under the shadow of his domineering father, the hero of this film never learns the value of independence or initiative and becomes a total mental wreck.

The Kannada films, Samskar and Choma's Drum were more concerned with the general social scene rather than individual character. The subject of Choma's Drum was the life of an untouchable family in a village in the deep south during the 30's. Equally exploited by the plantation owner and the Brahmin landlord, Choma has no outlet for his frustrations except his drum which he beats with great fury when drunk. However, while Shiva's drum has the power of destruction, Choma's drum is totally ineffective in setting his wrongs right. Born untouchables, he and his children are thoroughly exploited by the forces of establishment. His youngest son drowns in the village pond because people will not touch him, even to save his life. One wonders whether life is any better for the majority of the so-called untouchables even now.

Samskar, ironically, was about Brahmins. Caught in the throes of rigidifying rituals, these village Brahmins seem to have lost their humanity entirely. Narayanappa, whom the society had excommunicated because he lived with a shudra woman, drank liquor and ate meat, hadied and his body lies unecremated while the villagers squabble over his status as a Brhamin. Meanwhile plague breaks out and dead rats and vultures all over the village. Bordering on the macabre, Samskar makes a very dramatic impact forcing the spectator to sit and question whether he too has not exchanged the dead letter of ritualism for a living religion.

All the films, thus, forced one to think and question. They were certainly not just cheap entertainment but works of art with a deep social comitment. That, however, does not mean that they were boring and dull — a general impression among the Indian audiences about new cinema. They gripped the imagination on the levels of theme, acting, language and visual symbolism and left a lasting impact.

Multilingual TV station

By Ruth Gordon

MULTILINGUAL TV STATION FOR TORONTO

(Canadian Scene) — The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission has approved the idea of a multilingual TV station in Toronto, and one of the three applicants could be licensed and on the air within a year. Applications for the station have come from Dan Iannuzzi of Corriere Canadese, an Italian-language daily newspapet, Johnny Lombardi of CHIN radio, and Leon Kossar, executive director of the Canadian Folk Arts Council. They have been invited to make representations on the CRTC's suggested multilingual TV rules. The CRTC says that at least 60 per cent of the programs on the station would be required to be in a language other than English French or a Canadian native tongue, and the station would have to meet the normal Canadian content rules requiring 60 per cent of programs from 6 a.m. to midnight to be made in Canada. To make sure of a fair allocation of time to every racial group, the CRTC wants the station to organize a multiracial advisory council on programing.

Malayalam school in Montreal

Montreal: The Cultural Association of Friends of Kerala has started a Malayalam school in Montreal.

Classes are being held on Saturdays. Some twenty pupils are now learning the Indian language.

According to George Karith, association's Secretary-Treasurer the program directors are seeking grant from the federal government as part of government's multicultural program.

Pupils, born in India and Canada, show great interest in learning the language.

The Cultural Association collected money to help the victims of the recent flood in India. The Association has members throughout the island of Montreal.

It is believed that Montreal's Malayalam school is the first of its kind in North America, although Indian languages are being taught in other American centres.

Pupils attending classes in Montreal range in age from 4 to 15. The school is open to anyone interested in learning the Indian language.

Pupils in Montreal attending Malayalam class.

Handicraft schemes

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar) The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation has drawn up several schemes for revival and development of handicrafts in the state.

The proposals include setting up of an handicrafts estate in Bangalore and opening of marketing outlets in selected foreign countries. The proposals are awaiting clearance and financial support.

According to a spokesman of the corporation, many more schemes could be implemented

Warm welcome to Shah

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Shah of Iran who was here on a four-day visit early this month was given a warm welcome. This was the fourth visit of the Iranian Monarch. He was accompanied by his wife Shahbanou Farah.

A large number of bilateral, regional and international issues was the highlight of the talks the Shah had with Prime Minister Morarji Desai. They also exchanged views on relations and developments in their neighbourhood and on international questions of common interest and developments in West Asia. There was close similarity of views between the two leaders.

Matters involving expanding economic cooperatin between the two countries were the highlight of official level talks during the visit of the Shah.

Speaking in reply to the airport welcome the Shah said: "I come to your country as an old friend, as someone who has always dreamt that the interest of this country, the region and, I could even eventually say Asia, lies in the closer friendship and cooperation among all nations of this continent.

India's interest will be to explore the possibility of developing further Indo-Iranian cooperation and bring about a larger scheme of common market to cover Pakistan, Afganistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and other countries in the region.

The Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, V. Shankar, who held talks with the Shah and his aides in Teheran recently, dealt with the scope for economic cooperation between the two countries. A proposal under finalisation relates to considerable Iranian investment in India. Iran would set up an alumina plant on the eastern coast, a giant paper and pulp plant in Tripura and help in the implementatin of the second stage of the Rajasthan canal project. Iran would buy power plants from the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and enter into a contract for railway equipment and services.

Iran is also considering a proposal to start a shipping company to transport raw material and manufactured goods from India.

Apprehending demonstrations during the Shah's visit, the government of India banned the movement of all Iranian students in India. However, a protest demonstration was held in the City as the motorcade of the Shah reached Connaught Place, a busy shopping centre. Police clashed with the demonstrators and more than 100 students, including some Iranians, were arrested and a number of them were injured in the lathi charge that preceeded.

The protest against the Shah's dictatorial policies was organized by the Yuva Janata, the Students Federation of India, the All-India Students and the Palestanian Students Organisation. Despite strict security arrangements, students surged into the road and stopped a part of the motorcade shouting slogans and throwing leaflets.

Some students jumped over the car carrying Iranian newsmen and danced on the hood. All of them were soon bundled into a waiting police van.

Unemployment help centre opens

The Unemployment Help Centre is a new community help agency which will help people with their peoblems resulting from being unemployed.

We specialize in problems related to Unemployment Insurance, providing information about the U.I.C. system and regulations, as well as helping to fill out forms, write letters and prepare appeals. If the problem also involve Welfare, Workmen's Compensation, Immigration or other problems, we will also help to find solutions.

In addition, we will work with community groups who are interested in workshops or seminars on unemployment problems. Interested groups should contact the Centre.

These services are offered in a number of languages, but people should phone in advance to ensure that their language needs will be met.

All serviees are free.

The Centre is a project of the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto and receives funding from the United Community Fund.

For further information, call Barbara or Keith at 531-3585.

MOVING ?
If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Consumer information available

Where does an individual with a need for consumer information go? He or she knows that resource materials exist, but where to find them without starting from scratch on the first page of the telephone book?

Solution: Call 963-1111 or drop in at the Consumer Informatin Centre which was officially opened at 555 Yong Street by Larry Grossman, minister of consumer and commercial relations.

The centre is designed to be a clearing house for the most comprehensive collection of consumer information in the province. A major part of the ministry's educaton program, it will offer a wide range of services to consumers, educators and members of the business community.

"It's a dynamic and innovative concept," said Mr. Grossman. The centre's outreach program will ensure that all Ontarians, whether they live in Atikokan or Acton, will have access to the facts they need to cope in today's marketplace."

First mentined in the Throne speech as part of the Ontario government's major educational thrust, the centre will offer four major fucntions: a public inquiry service, a bank of resource material, a previewing system for educators and a consultation service for professionals in related fields.

The inquiry service will provide English and French speaking Ontarians with advice and assistance on a full range of consumer topics. Even before the official opening, an average of 200 letters a week have been pouring in, with questions about credit cards, car repairs, contract obligations and other ministry related subjects.

R-Day in Weymouth

Republic Day was celebrated at residence N.S. of B.K. Kapur in Weymouth, N.S. by mixed gathering of East Indians and Canadians. The program started with National anthem of Canada and India followed by Hindi Songs by children.

Peter Gabriel explained the significance of Republic Day for the benefit of Canadian guests and children.

The program ended with pot-luck supper and Republic Day Cake with Canadian and Indian Flag on it.

"Shaheed" movie was also shown during the program.

Health scheme

New Delhi, Feb 12 (Samachar): The Sikkim Government is planning to set up 15 primary health centres (PHC) and 24 primary health sub centres (PHSC) and providing them own accommodation.

Stating this to newsmen here Tuesday, B.P. Kharel, Sikkim Health minister said that at present there were 4 PHCS and 11 PHSCS in the state.

Mr. Kharel who attended the health ministers' conference, which concluded here Tuesday, said that the state would also start the multipurpose workers scheme

Protect yourself from mail order fraud.

This is what Ontario is doing to help you get a fair deal.

Today you can order almost anything by mail—seeds, books, department store merchandise, body-building exercises and even "diplomas".

Most mail order organizations are honest, but a small percentage are not—and give the entire industry a bad name. So before you deal with a mail order business, ask yourself:

- What does the offer really promise?
- Is the advertising actually informative?
- Do I know this company's reputation?
- Do I really need the article?
- Could I purchase the same article at a lower price locally?
- Can I pay c.o.d.? (cash on delivery)
- Is there a money-back guarantee?

Mail order gimmicks to guard against, along with a checklist to help you avoid problems when ordering goods, are spelled out in a new Information Bulletin from your Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations. The bulletin tells you where and how to check a company's reputation and outlines your rights under the Ontario Business Practices Act.

For further assistance, or a free copy of the Information Bulletin "The Mail Order Business: Protecting Your Dollars,"—write to:

Consumer Information Centre
Ministry of Consumer & Commercial Relations
555 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2H6

Also available is a new Information Bulletin on Phony Charities: "Avoiding Phony Charities: How To Be A Cautious Donor".

Larry Grossman,
Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

KITCH

By Pramod

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[Arya Samaj]

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KITCHEN CORNER

The fresh food myth

By Pranati Sengupta

Fresh? Well, it depends on what we mean by "fresh". Lakes are polluted and fish are contaminated. Fruits & vegetables are kept for months in cold rooms before reaching the market. In Canada, mid winter is hardly a good time for fresh produce. We have to rely heavily on our imports. As a matter of fact, most of the fresh fruits and vegetables found on Canadian produce counters during the winter months are imported from the Southern USA or Mexico. This is the time of year when most of us who were born in India would like to visit our native land not only for the pleasant weather, but also for the abundance of fruits and vegetables on the market.

With increasing nutrition awareness, more and more shoppers turn away from canned and processed foods towards an increased diet of fresh fruits and vegetables. In 1977 each Canadian ate average 387 lbs. of fresh produce compared to 350 lbs. in 1972. It is still too early to say, but did you notice that there are more fresh produce farms and special markets for tropical and Chinese produce? It seems some people who demand fresh fruits and vegetables are willing to pay more. But are they really fresh? Many people are asking those same questions everyday - about the quality and pricing, about freshness and nutrition. Green vegetables, picked and eaten the same day are at their best and most nutritious. But we get mostly imported vegetables, you can only guess how long it takes them to travel thousands of miles, and in the meantime, exposure to air takes its toll and nutritional value decreases. But that's not all they wait in storage terminals and wholesale warehouses before finally arriving at the produce counters of our Canadian supermarkets. And because of our refrigerator facilities we shop for our fresh produce once a week. So they are stored in our refrigerator for another few days before it is finally cooked. In short, there is no "farm-fresh" produce during winter, at least where we Canadians live. The only reason we get fresh-looking fruits in our market is that they were harvested before they reached full maturity and allowed to ripen on the way. Because of that reason, fruits contain less natural sugar. Whereas in India, most vegetables are grown locally or have travelled just a few miles immediately after harvesting. And we, the customers, bought everyday those special fresh vegetables.

There was a time when fresh live fish was a basic diet for many of us. But if bringing fresh fruits and vegetables from the farm to the supermarket is a problem, how can we expect fresh live fish from the ocean? The only solution is preservation. Preservation methods are not new in India. Some methods, such as drying under the sun, packing food in salt or oil have been used for centuries. Fresh food is best when it is fresh. But often, the freshest foods are frozen. Most Indians were slow to accept frozen foods when they first came to Canada. There were some left over feeling from our older generations that nothing could possibly match the flavour and the goodness of the fruits, vegetables, meat or fish which we used to buy fresh daily. There are many arguments for and against food processing. But we also recognize that food preservation makes it possible for us to enjoy the variety of foods throughout the year. The difference in taste between fresh and frozen foods may be all a matter of imagination. The quality is good and the price is remarkably low. But the thought of not being able to purchase the real "fresh" vegetable almost spoils our appetite.

They were elected

Vedic Aryan Cultural Society

[Arya Samaj]

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Business seminar

The Indo-Canadian Chamber of Commerce will be conducting a workshop on starting and managing a business successfully on March 11, 1978 at the Holiday Inn, Don Valley. For details contact Mr. Ambasna at (416) 496-0080. Reg. fees: $10.50 for non-members and $7.50 for members.

Loan to Lanka

India will extend a credit of Rs. 100 million to Sri Lanka to finance the purchase of capital and intermediate goods from India. An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi on January 24.

Operation Lifestyle

Did you know that a small beer contains as much alcohol as a strong drink and that six ounces or more of alcohol per day can lead to alcoholism and cause cirrhosis of the liver?

The greatest democracy in the world

by Dr. A.M. Mathai

Recently I have been to India and spent about six weeks travelling from Delhi through Rajasthan to Kerala and back. I went to participate in the International Statistical Institute meeting which was held in New Delhi. I had been to India twice during the period of emergency and this time I had the golden opportunity to see the new India or what the Indian press calls the "golden era of democracy". Any visitor to New Delhi will get the first taste of free India at the airport itself. It took four hours to get the passport checked and the luggage cleared. I should mention that there was no dutiable item and the passengers in that flight took 3 to 5 hours to get out of the airport. The engineers who designed the new section of the New Delhi airport should be given some medals for designing the worst arrival lobby in the world. It is designed in such a way that even if only one jumbo jet comes in and even if you have only one piece of luggage to search for it will take an hour to locate it. The immigration officers work at free India speed which means at least two hours to pass through two counters. I should also mention that the delay was not peculiar to that day. On another day I went to receive a friend of mine who was coming from abroad. His plane was scheduled for 1:30 in the morning and it came around 6.30 and he got out at 11 a.m.

During pre-emergency days, as soon as you come out of the airport building sardarji's used to come around asking for dollars. This time at the New Delhi airport, in the building itself (in the older section), people started asking for dollars. The free India exchange rate was Rs 12 per dollar available in the airport lobby itself and the State Bank of India rate was Rs 8.50 available at the nearby counter. For handling the luggage one has to take a coupon at the rate of Rs 1 per suitcase. This was instituted during emergency days. This was done due to complaints from foreign visitors that they were even manhandled by the socalled porters at the airports. During the emergency days one could pay the one rupee fee and come out peacefully. Now the only change is that even after taking the coupon, which is compulsory, the porter is going to ask you for his fee. His story is that he does not get any part of the one rupee collected at the official counter.

The real colour of free India is going to be revealed to you only after coming out of the airport. Taxis are available but nobody's taxi meter is working! I was charged Rs 20 by the taxi and I learnt later that the trip should have costed around six rupees. Later when I went to receive my friend I decided to take a taxi only if the taxi fellow put his meter on. To my surprise a taxi fellow agreed to put the meter on. But when we reached back to the hotel we found that the meter was not working and it was in fact disconnected. I insisted on paying Rs 10 and sought the help of the hotel doorman to persuade the driver to stop cheating my foreign friend. The doorman, after talking to the driver, insisted that we pay Rs 20. Playing with the meter is not the only trick now. In Bombay we took a taxi from the airport to Hotel Taj. To our satisfaction the taxi was running on meter and the meter was working. After reaching Taj the taxi fellow took a card from the glove compartment, which was apparently a card issued in 1974 during the oil crisis and the card showed a chart saying what was to be paid if the meter showed a certain amount and a 1974 date was also on the card. The driver insisted on getting what was on the chart. Again we sought help from the doorman without success. With another taxi fellow we found the same card but this fellow was smarter and he had changed 1974 to 1977. At Delhi we found several other variations of cheating. Some have the stories that within the city itself there are zones and for crossing each zone the passenger has to pay certain amount extra. One taxi fellow stated that he had crossed four zones within a distance of about 2 kilometers near Vidhyan Bhayan and demanded about four times of what was shown on the meter.

I saw one of the delegates to the conference demanding the change beforehand before handing in the money to a taxi fellow. He said that on a previous occasion he gave a fifty note for a five ruppee run and the taxi fellow drove away with the fifty before he could even ask for the balance.

The conference was attended by over 700 guests coming from all parts of the world. Whoever I talked to had a story to tell about how he was cheated on various occasions. One was robbed at knife point and another was pickpocketed and lost the money along with all the identification papers, passport etc. He made a big hue and cry and later he got back all his papers except the money. A very reputable Japanese statistician arrived at the Delhi airport. His suitcase did not arrive. He put down his handbag for a moment and searched for his suitcase. His handbag also disappeared and he had to come to the convention with the same soiled clothes that he had on. In all these cases complaints were lodged with proper authorities with no success. The convention itself was well arranged in the traditional Indian style with lavish entertainments. This international institute holds its meetings in various parts of the world. The Delhi meeting was the best one that I attended so far. Almost every evening there was either a free reception or free cultural program. The ladies' program was also crowded with cultural shows, fashion parades, etc. etc. The credit goes to Professor C.R. Rao and his wife.

At Delhi we took a taxi to go to the government exporiums for buying some handicrafts. It was a Saturday and the taxi driver told us that the government emporiums were closed on Saturdays and he suggested to go to a private shop. He took us there. On the shop it was written "government approved". For a newcomer it gives the impression that it is also a government shop. When we found that the prices there were quite high we decided to take a walk to the government emporiums so that my friend could come back later and buy things when the shops reopened. When we went there we found that all the government emporiums were open and Saturday was not a holiday for the emporiums. Later I found that the taxi fellows get a commission for taking tourists to the private shops.

We were planning to visit Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ahmadabad and Bombay before leaving for Trivandrum. At the Indian Air Lines counter we found the same game of the pre-emergency days. Even if you come with an okeyed ticket they tell you that your name is not on the list. Since we had a number of days stay in Delhi we decided to book the flights anew. Later after a week we found that they would not confirm the flights other than the portion Delhi-Jaipur. They give the stock answer that "there won't be any problem. You can confirm the flight at Jaipur". We were warned by others that we would be stuck at Jaipur if we went without pre-confirmation. Hence we decided to take a car and go to Agra-Fatepur Sikri-Bharatpur-Jaipur-Delhi and then fly straight to Bombay and take a connecting flight to Trivandrum. We requested the Indian Air Lines office at Delhi to give the appropriate message to Bombay and we already had the okeyed tickets from abroad.

We decided to go to the government of India tourist agency and take a car so that we would not have to quarrel at the end of the journey as was the case with every taxi we took. We booked a big car for Rs 1.50 per running kilometer. The agency promised to send a Ford or a Chevrolet. We decided to start at 8 a.m. so that we could finish Agra, Fatepur Sikri and stay at Bharatpur. At 8 a.m. a car came which was a medium-small car Australian made and also it had separated front seats. We were six in the party. The driver said that he could go back and bring a Ford which would mean another two to three hours delay. In that case we would be stuck in Agra for that night. Several events, which took place later, indicated that it was a calculated plan by the driver and his associates to make us stop at Agra. We had given the complete details of our travel plans in the tourism office including the number of persons in the party, their ages and sex, etc. We also had to keep some business appointments in Jaipur. Hence we decided to start in the small car, all cramped up, rather than delay our departure. We reached Agra. After visiting the Taj the driver took up to his friend's shop. I had never seen high pressured salesmanship like this before. I found the prices in that shop quite high. The driver lingered around, checking each and every item we looked into and started giving unsolicited advice which complemented the pressure from the salesmen. Even after telling him to wait in the car he insisted on keeping company. After we left the shop a German colleague of mine in the group said that the salesmen would make you feel guilty if you did not buy anything from there.

The driver insisted that we stay in Agra and go only in the next morning. He said that Fatepur Sikri and Bharatput were only about 10 to 15 kilometers and one could finish those places and reach Jaipur by noon-time. According to our information from Delhi we would be able to reach Jaipur by noon only if we camped at Bharatpur. I insisted on continuing according to our schedule. Then the driver brought a public-relations officer of the tourism office whom I met at the conference and with whom I had made arrangements for the car. He was at Agra with some other tourist group. He told us that at Bharatpur there would be no good place to stay, the place would be full of mosquitos and the place itself is a malaria infested area and that they were concerned about our safety and health.

(To be continued)....

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Wanted a well settled Brahmin boy for a 20 year old girl 5'6" studying in Canada. The boy must be Canadian or American landed immigrant. M-1357, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from suitable Panjabi girls for a well established(in Canada) Panjabi divorcee in his forties. Reply M-1358, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted for a highly educated, 27 year old, Panjabi, professional well settled in Toronto, a suitable match preferably professionally qualified. Reply with recent photo to M-1360, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from "Canadian immigrants or citizen" Punjabi Bramin girls for Panjabi Brahmin boys aged 23 and 25. Boys would like to migrate to Canada from India. Respectable family. Boys' brothers and sisters are settled in Canada. Write with details to M-1363, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Ramgarhia young men between 22-27, settled in Canada, USA, UK or relatives of those willing and eligible to settle in Canada for a beautiful Ramgarhia girl, 22, 5'3", graduate of a Canadian Univeristy. Canadian Citizen, family well settled in Canada. Write with recent photograph (returnable) to M-1365, The Canadian India Times.

Khatri match for girl, 27, working, settled in Canada, brothers in Canada. M-1377, The Canadian India Times.

Engineer or other Professional boy required for marriage of a Bengali girl, 22, B.Sc. (Management), working, has permanent Visa. Contact B. Mittra, Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, MI. 48226.

Suitable match for Punjabi, beautiful, Walia girl, 21, height 5'2", fair complexion, college graduate, good family, visiting sister in Canada. Contact Amrik 763-8316 (Toronto) or Paul 769-4830 (Toronto).

Handsome tall professional match for a tall slim fair very pretty immigrant graduate Punjabi girl, 23, working in Toronto. Returnable photograph appreciated. M-1374, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for good loking 35 years old Arora boy. Highly qualified, well settled as executive engineer in Canada, outgoing, likes sports. Girl is the main consideration. Please correspond with full details and photo if possible to M-1375, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from professional boys for a beautiful Punjabi girl, 21, 5 ft 3 in., educated in India and France, belonging to a good family, sister well settled in Canada. Please contact at (613) 224-4307.

European man, 55. All alone, steadily employed enjoys simple life kind, affectionate, seeks companion - simple and good looking women, age to 45 for matrimonial purpose. Box 141 Station "C" Toronto. M6J 3M1.

Wanted suitable immigrant match for handsome Punjabi Aggarwal bachelor, 25, elect. engg. 5'-2". Presently employed as Engg. in Bombay. Caste no bar. Cousins well settled in B.C. Details and photo requested in first letter. Reply Box M-1376, The Canadian India Times.

HOROSCOPE

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Rodent control

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (Samachar) The union government has sanctioned Rs. 8.13 (rpt eight point one three) lakhs for a massive campaign being launched in Mizoram to combat rodent population.

The campaign would include supply of free pesticides, and rewards for rodent killing. A training and research program has also been started in the North Eastern region through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

This year Mizoram has been experiencing the cyclic explosion of rodent population due to bamboo flowering which has caused considerable damage to the paddy crop.

Contract won

A big contract for consultancy and project monitoring services for setting up Nigeria's largest industrial complex has been awarded to the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., a public sector consultancy organisation under the Ministry of Steel and Mines. The industrial complex will include one direct reduction based integrated steel plant of one million tonnes capacity per year. A formal contract for this project was signed in Lagos recently.

French class for Indians

Montreal: The Cultura. Association of Friends of Kerala has started French classes in Montral.

This is the first time that some Indian residents are learning French while others have had previous background.

Mme. Radha-Iyer Benoit gives instruction in spoken and written French. Born in Kerala, Mme. Benoit, studied French in Paris.

As part of the multicultural program, the Department of Manpower and Immigration provides books to promote the learning of French language.

Classes are held on Saturdays.

U.S. collaboration

A number of proposals for collaborative programs between India and the USA have been discussed at various levels as a follow up action of the recent visit of US President to India. The environmental planning has been identified as an important component in the field of science and technology.

In this connection, a team of experts in the field of environmental science headed by Dr. Alice Hopkin is to visit India from February 5 to 18. The visit is being organized by the Department of Science and Technology. An American delgation will visit a number of scientific institutions in the country before participating in an Indo-US binational worksho to be held in Madras from 13 to 16 February.

Service to Indians abroad

SICOM is offering a variety of services to Indians residing abroad who wish to set up their industries in Maharashtra.

45 non-resident Indians have set up their industrial units in Maharashtra catalysing investment around Rs. 660 lakhs. 30 of these units are in production, 8 are under construction and the rest are in the various stages of implementation. Products to be manufactured by these units include automobile gears, electronic flash guns, oxygen gas, cassette tapes and cassette tape-recorders, aluminium collapsible tubes, medical equipment, electronic instruments, chemicals, contact lenses, leather garments etc.

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